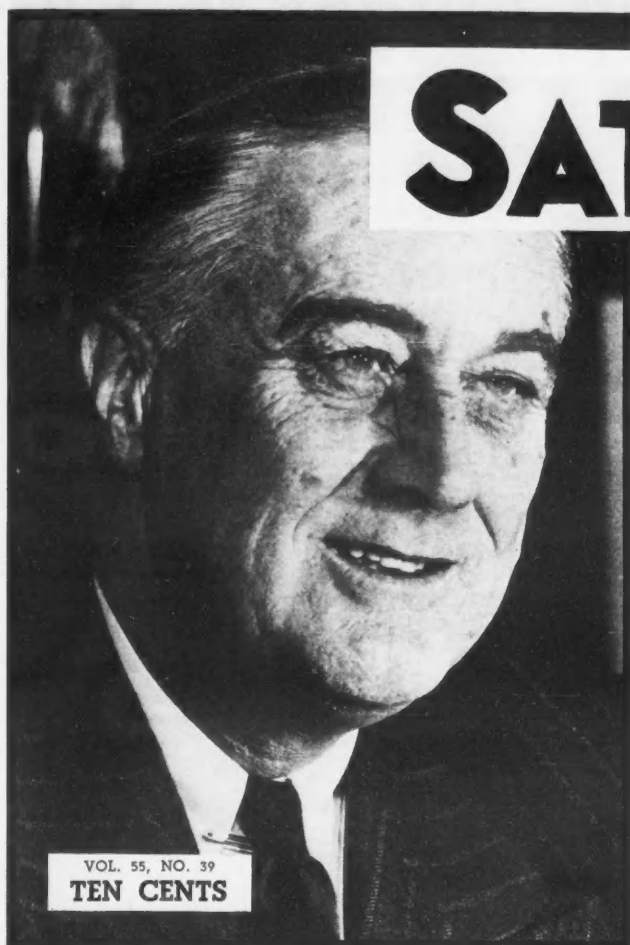
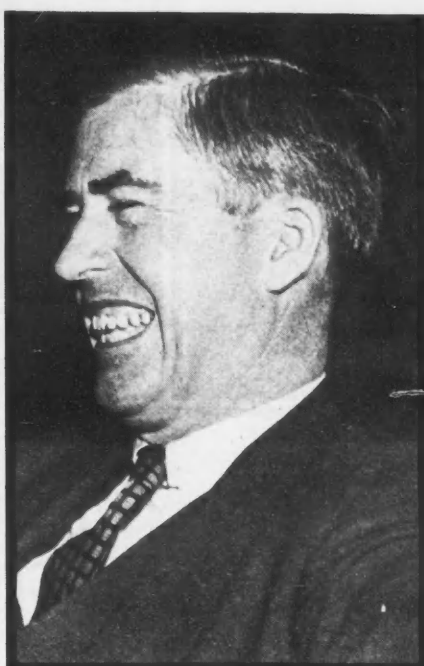


## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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TEN CENTS



TORONTO  
JULY 27, 1940

We shall give a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best suggestion sent in before noon August 10 for helping Canada's war. Although this contest was announced for the first time in last week's issue, we have already received several dozen suggestions, most of them of some serious value. Two of them, we are glad to note, came from sympathisers in the United States, and we hasten to assure our readers in that friendly country that they are just as eligible for the competition as anybody else.

The only suggestions which are barred are those for which secrecy is essential; we propose to publish the prize-winner and quite a number of the others. Suggestions should be stated as concisely as possible and addressed to the War Suggestions Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto. The prize will not be divided except in the improbable event of the best suggestion being submitted by more than one competitor in practically identical form.

IT IS earnestly to be hoped that the substantial unity of purpose of Canadians in this war will not be seriously impaired as a result of the natural sympathy felt by some Canadians with the Petain government in France. There are elements in that regime which are bound to make an appeal, and quite obviously are making an appeal, to many leaders of opinion in the province of Quebec, and particularly to those who were most ardent in sympathy with Franco during the Spanish civil war. It is an authoritarian regime in which the clerical parties seem to be allowed a good deal of power, and there have been reports indicating that religious fraternities are to be given more privileges in France than they enjoyed under the Republic. The clerical press in Quebec is already showing a great sensitiveness to any derogatory language used by other Canadians about the France of General Petain, and a strong disposition to ignore the fact that his government is entirely a creation of defeat and could not function without the tolerance and indeed the active support of Herr Hitler—whose devotion to the cause of clericalism, or indeed of Christianity in general, cannot be regarded as very profound.

In these delicate circumstances Canadians of other than French origin can contribute best to the national unity by being very guarded in their language about the great and unfortunate nation upon whose neck Herr Hitler is temporarily able to set his foot. France today is not responsible for her own actions or even her own expressions. The French people are not different today from what they were three months ago; but they are no longer free to act and speak as they would desire. The language of Canadians concerning them should be as restrained, as sympathetic, as hopeful for their future, as that of Mr. Churchill and Mr. King. The ultimate results of their present situation will not be wholly evil; there were political defects in the structure and the spirit of the post-war Republic which will be remedied when a free government is restored in Paris. But the idea that Frenchmen will indefinitely continue to be ruled according to the system approved by the authoritarians of the Brown House and the Palazzo Venezia is not to be endured for a moment.

### The Appeasement Men

THE inner history of British politics during the appeasement period is becoming known somewhat more rapidly than is usually the case. The authorized biography of Sir Austen Chamberlain, by Sir Charles Petrie, has now appeared; and if any are still tempted to think that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is a man of comparable stature with that of his brother who had charge of the foreign policy of Great Britain during most of the period from the first war until 1929, this work should speedily disillusion them. Austen Chamberlain could see some merit in Mussolini, as a person with whom it would be possible to deal sensibly, and indeed it can be argued with some force that if Mussolini had been dealt with sensibly by the British a great deal of the world's present trouble might have been avoided. What they did instead was to attempt to conciliate him in ways which could do him no good, and to antagonize him in ways which could do nobody else any good. But about Hitler, Austen had no illusions whatever. Letters contained in the second volume of the Petrie biography show him as being convinced as early as 1936 that the country urgently needed a Minister of Defence, and that there was only one man clearly marked out for that position, and that man Winston Churchill! "I don't suppose that S. B. (Stanley

## THE FRONT PAGE

Baldwin will offer it to him, and I don't think that Neville would wish to have him back, but they are both wrong." S. B. and Neville, as the Winnipeg Free Press ironically remarks, preferred Sir Thomas Inskip. As Hitler went on unopposed from success to success, Austen commented that "every country in Europe will feel that England is a broken reed, and the end can only be the complete triumph of Germany and, I fear, our own ultimate ruin." What he would have said had he lived to see Munich and his own brother's tragic return with "peace for our time" it is impossible to imagine.

Austen was invited in 1935 or 1936 to join the Baldwin Government as "Minister of State" without a department but with the special task of giving advice on foreign policy. He felt that what Baldwin wanted was "not my advice or experience but the use of my name to help patch up the damaged prestige of his Government." It is an interesting conjecture that the whole later career of Neville Chamberlain may have been little more than the use of the Chamberlain family name, made illustrious by two great earlier bearers of it, to help patch up the damaged prestige of the group of politicians who were convinced that they did not have to do anything in particular about Hitler. At what a cost of suffering, not only to herself but to all Europe, is Great Britain now recovering, by dogged courage against terrible odds, something of the prestige which she threw away after Sir Austen left office!

### Use of Business Men

TOO little attention has been paid to the announcement that Mr. Duncan of the Massey-Harris Company is to continue in his advisory capacity in connection with the manufacture of aviation equipment in Canada for another three months. The announcement is important for two reasons, first because it shows that Mr. Duncan is satisfied that he is getting things done, and second because it shows that the government is satisfied to have things done when they are looked after by a man of Mr. Duncan's business calibre. One of the chief reasons why things have not been done with greater rapidity in this war is that men in high places at Ottawa are afraid to take the responsibility of ordering them done, on a large and unaccustomed scale, if they have not the assurance of a thoroughly responsible and independent business man that they are going to be done well and properly. Mr. Duncan gives his Minister the confidence that he needs, and which his regular civil service officials could not give him, no matter how competent they may be as civil servants, simply because they are not business men and have no experience with big business production.

And Ministers are not the only people to whom the presence of a man like Mr. Duncan gives confi-

dence; the whole Canadian public feels that things are likely to go pretty well under his supervision, and that if he should find at any time that he is not really being allowed to supervise he will promptly get out.

The public would feel considerably better if it could get some assurance that the selection of sites for air fields is being supervised with the same kind of business acumen as is being applied to the manufacture of air equipment. The discussion on this subject started by Mr. Hanson in the House of Commons recently was not encouraging.

### A Maritime Contribution

WE SHOULD like to see a very much wider territory than the Maritime Provinces covered by the distribution of the summer number of "Public Affairs," the publication of the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University, which too modestly describes itself as a "Maritime Quarterly." This issue is very definitely a national contribution to war-time thinking. It contains authoritative articles on the constitutional, financial, administrative, external and social problems created by the war. Practically all of these are singularly free from the common vice of meaningless rhetoric; but none are more important than the two articles on the employer-labor relation by H. W. Macdonnell and Tom Moore. The former's is largely concerned with wage rates, and makes the interesting point that increases made in order to cover a rising cost of living should take the form not of a higher wage but of a supplementary living allowance, which "should be on an absolute rather than a proportional basis; in other words, the allowance should be the same for the \$30 a week employee as for the \$20 a week employee." This obviously makes it much easier to effect a downward correction when the price level falls and the cost of living diminishes. The conditions brought about by the "stickiness" of high wages at the end of the last war were so obviously evil that we think even organized labor would not too strongly oppose this suggestion.

### Why is Censorship?

IN THE Senate debate of last week on the question of the admission of American periodicals containing anti-British articles, the most sensible approach to the whole question, it seems to us, was that of Senator Lacasse, who does not happen to be a party leader and therefore obtained comparatively little publicity for his remarks, but who does happen to be a publisher and therefore knows something about the subject. "I take it for granted," he said "that if certain articles in foreign newspapers are allowed to be distributed throughout the length and breadth of

### ↑ THE PICTURES ↓

The Presidential election in the United States has resolved itself into a battle of personalities, with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, third-time proffered Democrat and Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, matching smiles. Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Roosevelt's running-mate, is dynamic Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, left centre; in Mr. Willkie's corner will be Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Senate Minority Leader. The heartening plank in each leader's platform is the pledge of all aid to the Allied cause "short of war". Latest Gallup polls show 53 per cent of Americans favoring Roosevelt.

Canada, those same articles should be allowed to appear in our Canadian press." If the articles cannot be published in Canada, he went on, it was logical that they should not be permitted to enter Canada from outside.

This is a view which we ourselves have constantly advocated ever since the beginning of the war. The censorship as it now stands is making fish of one thing and fowl of another, and the two things are identical. We have not the slightest doubt that if a Canadian periodical were to publish, of its own initiative, articles identical with those published by the *Saturday Evening Post*, it would promptly be brought to book and very probably suppressed. We have not the slightest doubt that if a foreign-language newspaper, say in Finnish, published in the United States or somewhere else outside of Canada, were to publish articles corresponding in tone to those of the *Chicago Tribune*, it would be excluded from Canada. The *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Chicago Tribune* are not excluded from Canada, and the only possible reason for the distinction is that they are influential publications and the Finnish periodicals are not. So far as the matter of principle goes, we already have exclusion.

### The Private Armies

AS WE go to press the announcement is made that a conference is to be held at Ottawa, and will have been held before these lines are read, on the subject of the constitutional power of the provinces to raise, arm and equip, or to authorize their municipalities to raise, arm and equip, what are known as Home Guards, or forces for defence against internal enemies. It is earnestly to be hoped that this conference will put a stop to all the numerous and dangerous efforts which are being made in this direction in various parts of Canada, and particularly in the Province of Ontario, whose Government's chief claim to distinction has long been its conviction that it can perform the tasks of the Ottawa Government much better than the Ottawa Government is doing them, and should therefore wade into the doing of them without any regard to its constitutional limitations.

There is not a vestige of ground in the British North America Act for the contention that a province has any power whatever to raise armed forces. The Dominion Parliament has the right and duty "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subject by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces," and specifically to make laws relating to defence. An armed force has no purpose except to maintain and defend the peace, order and good government of the country; and there is not a word in the sixteen classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provinces which has anything to do with armed forces in any shape or form. The police power of the provinces arises out of class 14, the administration of justice.

There is nothing in Canada corresponding to the residuary powers of the State in the United States, under which each State is enabled to maintain a National Guard which is to all intents and purposes a sort of State Army. In Canada the constitutional position is so clear that we imagine that any citizen of any province, who might choose to apply for one, could secure an injunction preventing the payment of provincial money for any purpose so entirely non-provincial. The taxation powers of the provinces are strictly limited by the phrase "in order to the raising

(Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

HITLER has finally learned that there's a new spirit in the Empire. We still want peace in our times but not on his terms.

The Italians claim that the Mediterranean is "their sea," but so far they've only been able to establish rights to the bottom of it.

Beaverbrook, Bennett, Bickle and Baxter Are turning out airplanes faster and faster. —Old Admirer Manuscript.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when you go to the dentist after putting it off for five years he will tell you there is nothing wrong with your teeth.

Modern version of the Vanishing American: The Isolationist.

The Republicans who had begun to think they would never get back into the White House, are now more hopeful. They feel that where there's a Willkie there's a way.

British taxes have gone up again, including the tax on beer. Heaven help the Germans now when they land.

As the British fleet becomes more vigorous in the Mediterranean the Italian naval smoke screens get blacker and blacker and so does Mussolini's frown.

Roosevelt is making history by running for a third term, but considering the history that is being made in the world to-day that rates merely a footnote.

There'll always be a Germany too, until it is finally put in its place. The problem is, will the devil give us the key?

There still seems to be some confusion among the politicians. It's Canada we're supposed to defend, not Canada's war effort.

Esther says she hopes the troops won't mind, but it was so hot last week that she stopped knitting them wool socks and went over to silk.



# The Plan for a Radio News Monopoly Ought to Fail

BY STEVEN CARTWRIGHT

FOR the past many weeks, there has been a move on foot to ban the sponsored newscasts now carried by private Canadian radio stations.

All that the public at large knows about this movement is the information vouchsafed by Mr. Howe in the House of Commons on June 28.

A ban on sponsored newscasts, with its corollary of a radio news monopoly, has such important political consequences for the Canadian people that the source and nature of this movement deserve examination.

The source of this drive has been the Canadian Press.

This body has two main functions: In the first place, it is a news service which provides its member papers with national and foreign news and receives from them local news. In the radio field, it serves the C.B.C. exclusively, providing news which goes over the air as "Canadian Press news". In the second place, it is a mutual association for advancing the collective interests of its member newspapers.

The question arises, why should this organization go to such lengths to secure the banning of sponsored newscasts? Why should it bring such pressure to bear that a Minister of the Crown announces that something will be done about it, even though there has been no public demand for such a move?

First, let us examine the desirability of the move as a war-time measure.

The arguments in its favor on this score are not impressive. At present all Canadian newscasts—public or private—are governed by certain general censorship regulations. If only one version of the news is available from Canadian radio stations, many Canadians will

## THE PICTURES

THESE ARE PICTURES of France's once-proud Navy, rated in its hey-day as the fourth strongest in the world. Most of these ships are now interned in British ports, sunk or disabled. For Britain, faced with the hard fact of French capitulation and threatened with the surrender of the French Fleet to Germany, took hard action. At Oran, a British battle squadron led by Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham delivered a 6-hour ultimatum to the French and when it was refused, opened fire. When the smoke cleared, the backbone of the French Navy had been broken. In Alexandria, a French squadron surrendered under the threat of British guns; in English ports, units of the French Fleet were quietly seized; at Dakar, the mighty 35,000-ton battleship "Richelieu", mounting eight 15-inch guns, was blown up by depth charges; at Martinique a French squadron was blockaded. France had ceased to exist, first as a nation, then as a naval power.

inevitably seek an alternative interpretation from American stations—which are not subject to any regulations concerning war-time broadcasting.

Furthermore, those Canadians who cannot hear American programs will be restricted in the democratic privilege of hearing several versions of the news, of sifting the evidence, and of reaching their own conclusions. And as for those Canadians who can tune in on programs from south of the border, it would be somewhat ironical if American stations became the sole guarantors of this democratic privilege in the field of radio.

Next, we come to the question, does the public interest suffer from having advertising dished up with the daily news and having advertisers pay for the provision of that news?

There has been no public dissatisfaction expressed against these sponsored newscasts in Canada. Some people may dislike hearing about a breakfast food at the same time that the fall of Paris is announced. But many sponsors have cut down to a bare minimum the time devoted to their wares. Nor has any evidence been offered of advertisers meddling in any way with the editorial discretion of the broadcasters.

Again, somebody has to foot the bill for radio programs. The private stations cannot get revenue, as does the C.B.C., from license fees. Consequently, advertisers are paying for additional Canadian news programs which otherwise the Canadian public would not be able to hear.

There is another angle to this. Sponsored newscasts have enabled the Transradio Press to set up Canadian offices and the British United Press to expand its facilities.

These developments mean not only an increase in the news facilities available for Canadian publishers and broadcasters, but also a greater number of Canadian stories going out of Canada on the wires of these agencies to their associated services elsewhere. As a result of sponsored newscasts, the British United Press, for instance, is able to transmit to Great Britain, the United States, Australia, South Africa and South America more stories of Canada and the Canadian war effort than would be possible otherwise.

Finally, it is hard to believe that the Canadian Press itself is flatly opposed to the principle of news being sponsored by advertisers. In a sense, newspapers are just as much "sponsored" by advertisers as any newscast. And several reports from Ottawa suggest that the Canadian Press would be agreeable to an arrangement, in at least partial settlement of its demands, that would see its own news sold for sponsored radio programs.

If it is not the principle of sponsorship, then, perhaps it is the news itself that is the target of the attack. The *Toronto Globe and Mail*, for instance, once counseled its readers not to listen to radio news over the weekend, lest they be stampeded by unreliable reports while newspapers were not available.

Some answer to this is suggested by a *Fortune* survey

## TO FRANCE, JUNE 1940

NOT upon thee the shame, not upon thee,  
O France, our France, from whose bright loins are sprung

The half of all our sons,—not upon thee  
The ignominy of betrayal, vilely wrung

From dotards who would lick the butchering hand,  
Drooling of "Honor" while they slit her throat!

Never for these, cowed traitors, to demand  
The right to speak for thee, while thy foes gloat

Upon thy glory eclipsed, thy pride brought low,  
Thy homes a shambles and thy soul enchained.

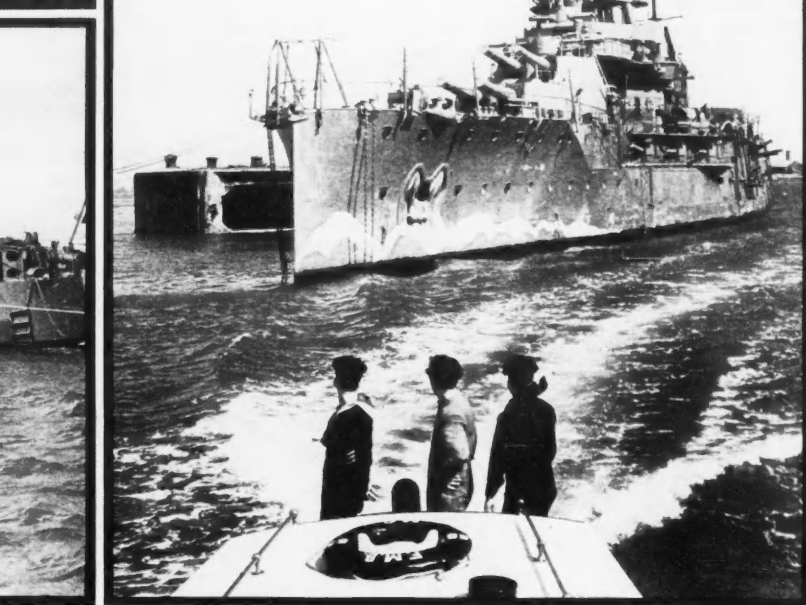
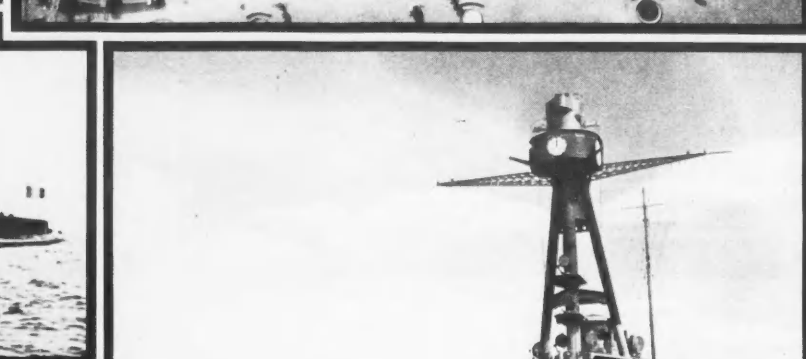
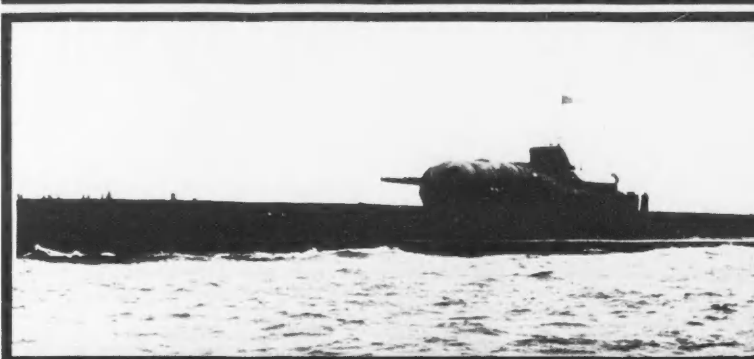
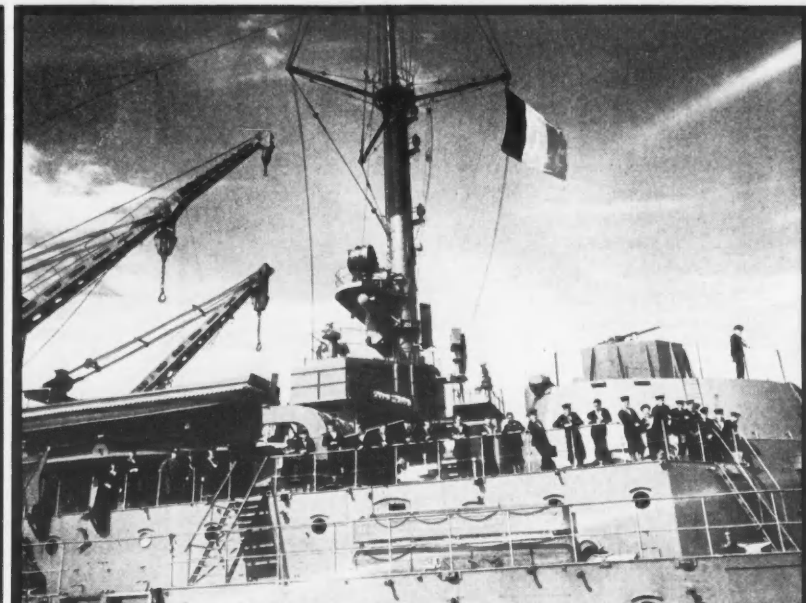
But now, in this thy darkest hour, we know  
There stands a remnant that shall purge thy stained

Banner, and above thy martyred dead  
Watch thee uplift again thy sacred head.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

published in August, 1939. This survey discovered, among other things, that (a) of the 63.8 per cent. of the American people who relied mainly upon newspapers for their news, one-third believed radio to be more accurate and two-thirds believed it to be less prejudiced than the newspapers; and (b) if conflicting versions of a news story were heard, 22.7 per cent. would believe the radio press bulletins; 17.6 per cent. radio commentators; 12.4 per cent. newspaper editorials, and 11.1 per cent. newspaper news items.

The explanations of this situation—that newspapers



have tended to become associated in the public mind with large business interests, that they comment editorially more widely than does radio, that radio has grown up under a tradition of regulation, and so forth—apply north as well as south of the border.

Certainly it cannot be said that there has been a public demand for the banning of sponsored newscasts in Canada; some of them are, in fact, extremely popular. It cannot be said that the private broadcasters have a lesser sense of public responsibility. Nor has the final censor—the public's ability to switch off the radio—been put out of action.

It is apparent then that the abstract issue of whether or not sponsored newscasts are in the public interest is entirely secondary to the question of who is going to provide the public with its daily news. And, if we examine the Canadian Press' own interests, much more convincing reasons for the ban can be found.

First, it would eliminate the Transradio Press from the Canadian scene and would enforce serious retrenchment upon the British United Press. The Canadian Press, as a news service, would thus be relieved of threats to its monopolistic position and would be left in a situation in which it was the main source of news for all major Canadian newspapers and the only source of news for Canadian radio stations.

Secondly, the ban would strengthen the Canadian Press as the guardian of the collective interests of the Canadian newspapers.

Now, the position of the Canadian newspapers with respect to radio is briefly this: Some two-dozen own radio as well as newspaper franchises; but the great majority are out of radio and cannot get in, for the simple reason that there is no room left on the standard broadcast band. Unable to exploit radio themselves, it is therefore to their interest to curb the encroachments of radio upon

the newspaper field as a news medium and, more particularly, as an advertising medium.

The existence of the C.B.C. and license-paid broadcasting means a very substantial reduction in the amount of advertising carried over Canadian stations; and Canadian newspapers are in a fortunate position as compared, say, with their American contemporaries, which have to face the full blast of radio competition.

But a radio news monopoly would give the Canadian Press complete control over radio as a news medium. And the banning of sponsored newscasts would deprive radio of a certain amount of advertising which might otherwise go to the constituent members of the C.P.

And these advantages do not include perhaps the greatest of all—monopolistic power to inform, and thus to form, Canadian public opinion.

Now, the political consequences of the establishment of a monopoly—particularly in the vital matter of public information—are of transcendent importance. It may be asked then why there has not been any public outcry against the Canadian Press demands and why Mr. Howe did not raise the issue in his speech to the House.

And the answer is that the C.B.C. has apparently accepted the principle of a radio news monopoly and is only opposing the Canadian Press demands on the score that it wants to operate the monopoly itself.

There would be certain differences between a C.B.C. and a Canadian Press monopoly. In the former case, the news would be founded upon the Canadian Press, the British United Press and perhaps the Transradio Press services, with selection and editing of news carried out by the C.B.C. It would give the Canadian Press less exclusive power, and its effects upon the B.U.P. and Transradio would be less drastic, although serious.

No doubt there have been lively arguments between the two parties over this issue. But, as far as the public is concerned, there is little ultimate difference between the two proposals. Under a C.B.C. monopoly, the power of the Canadian press would still be increased; the most outright opponents of newspaper domination of Canadian radio—the private stations—would be weakened; and the C.B.C. itself would inevitably have to depend upon newspaper backing in lieu of popular demand for the measure.

Both of these suggested monopolies illustrate one danger—the extent to which the Canadian Press and the C.B.C. can short-circuit public opinion by substituting newspaper support or newspaper silence for public demand or public acquiescence.

Both suggestions illustrate one source of surprise—the failure of the private stations to lay their case before the public while they were under the threat of being silently and suddenly blitzkrieged.

By all means, let us have a new and great national radio news service. But not one that has to be rammed down the throats of all Canadian radio stations and radio listeners.

Let there be three or four periods a day of this network news. But let the participating stations select their own items from it according to their local needs. And let them intersperse between these periods their own newscasts from alternative sources.

In other words, let us add to the present radio news service—not subtract from it. And let the future form of radio news be guided by considerations of what will give the listener the greatest service, instead of being determined by the palace intrigues of vested interests attempting to create a monopoly which neither the public nor the present emergency demand.



CANADA'S NEWEST MONUMENT. It will not be possible to get a really satisfactory picture of William Allward's magnificent William Lyon Mackenzie memorial on the west side of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park until the spruce seedlings between it and the Buildings have grown up enough to give it a green background. The work is not merely a memorial to the ancestor of the present Prime Minister of Canada, but is also "to commemorate the struggle for Responsible Government . . . and the pioneers of a political system which unites in freedom all the nations of the British Commonwealth."



# The Genius of Adolf Hitler

BY A REFUGEE

THE astonishing thing about Hitler is not that he is a genius. It is his complete lack of genius. But the still more astonishing thing is, that in spite of his mediocrity, there are few among the leading politicians of our age who could surpass the comfortably low level of his intellectual standing; therefore in comparison, even Hitler seems to be an outstanding man.

Because the world has been caught unawares at every turning-point of his allegedly unpredictable actions, he was believed to be a master of surprise, ingenuity and timing. In reality his policy could have been realized, predicted and prevented much more easily than that of any living statesman, if his opponents had proved lesser politicians and greater psychologists; if they had looked into the simplicity of his painter's heart instead of being intrigued by his spectacular achievements.

He has never surrounded himself with any secrecy and has given in "Mein Kampf" a perfect picture of his uncomplicated soul. But the tragedy of this international bestseller has always been that it was bought, but never read. It is, of course, such a tedious book that it is hard to get through. To read the first ten pages, however, is sufficient to know all about the author, and if one reaches page 50 one can face any argumentation with all the members of the Nazi-Party; I never met one member of this party who had ever gone beyond page 20 or so.

Hitler's famous gift of timing, which is his most admired quality, is a myth. In fact he never chose the best moment for his actions but always the most unfavorable. He took Austria when—after four years of the greatest internal dissensions—she was for the first time united and willing to fight for her independence. He forced the surrender of Czechoslovakia at a time when not only that country was definitely prepared to resist him with the third strongest and the best equipped army in Europe, protected by a military alliance with France, but also when even the German people were least enthusiastic about his imperialism, so that Thomas Mann could rightly say that in Munich the democracies saved the dictators two days before their downfall! He made war on Poland when her national enthusiasm was wildest and when England and France were bound to come to her help. I do not see any sense of timing in this, nor in the fact that he chose other people's holiday fishing trips as the time for his Blitz-actions. Who would not have done so? Whatever he did was so well prepared and so openly announced in advance that the only astonishing thing about it was that it always came as a surprise to a startled world. His chief quality is obstinacy, to push things through, not when the right moment has come, but when his desire for action is there.

## Hitler's Principles

The genius which people still persist in crediting to Hitler can, in its content, be reduced to his thinking out of a handful of maxims, intelligible to people of the most limited intelligence; these maxims have often been looked upon by our cleverest contemporaries as the result of a particular intellectual brilliance. The most thorough student of Hitler's life, or Hitler's only and badly written book, will not be able to discover more than three leading principles, by which he was possessed from his earliest years; to hate the Jews, to beat the French, to unify the Germans.

Born in a little Austrian border town, and having grown up in the sentiment of a "German outside the Reich" (as many a Canadian grows up in a sentiment of an "American outside the States"), he got the idea that all Germans should be united in one large empire in his early childhood. It was the same with the idea of making war on France, the necessity of which he had recognized before the age of 14, because—as he tells himself—he had read and re-read with fervor a book on the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. Anti-semitism, his third political idea, is also an acquisition of his early years. Thus at the age of 14, he had reached, according to his own statement, his intellectual perfection, and has never gained, in his later life, ideas which were not already mature at the time when he left elementary school.

From that time on he has not burdened his brain with anything but dreams of the materialization of these three political doctrines. Anti-semitism, the unification of all Germans, and the annihilation of France. (The war on Great Britain figures not as a fundamental but rather as an accidental point in his program, because he could not split her away from France.) That was his childhood program, the most simple and uncomplicated and the most publicly advertised objective since the time of Attila, who had the still simpler program of "just conquering".

Hitler merely conceived these ideas; he had not the ability to work them out.

## Who Did the Real Work?

The man who organized his party was Gregor Strasser (shot 1934).

The man who organized his army was Captain Roehm (shot 1934).

The men who financed him were Hugenberg and Thyssen (eliminated).

The man who made his program socialist was Gottfried Feder (fired).

The man who prevented Germany's economic breakdown was the capitalist Dr. Schacht (fired).

The man who created a national-socialist philosophy was Dr. Rosenberg.

The man who mechanized the mental life of Germany was Dr. Goebbels.

The man who provided all the jokes was Goering.

The idea which they presented to the world, was the idea of race, of the unification of all Germans, and of

the destruction of France. Ideas of a boy of fourteen—and to think that they were sufficient to make half the world believe that this boy who enriched the world with nothing else was a genius.

The theoretical complications of Hitlerism really came from outside. When he expanded toward the European East, one rediscovered the slogan of the German "Drang nach Osten"—giving way to the human urge to find concrete formulas for mysterious facts—and for a dangerously long time the European West seemed to be willing to give Hitler a free hand there. Too late it was realized that he smashed the East only to have a free rear for point two of his program, a victorious war against France. What interest would he have had in the East, when his resentments were born in the West? He had only read a book on the Franco-Prussian, not on the Austro-Turkish war!

## Transparent Psychology

Hitler is not a man of economic or scientific reasoning; he lives and acts only on the impulse of his emotions. Therefore his future should have been easily predictable for a child-psychologist; and therefore also, he did not turn out to be the man the economic and political prophets suspected him to be. His opponents, educated though they were, were never clear in their judgments. He discussed painting with economists, medicine with lawyers, motorcars with politicians, war with lyrical poets, and economics with American dancers. They all were overwhelmed by his knowledge about things they were not familiar with. They could not help admiring him, and because they admired him, they argued against him as someone possessing superior faculties, though misguided ideas. Being intellectuals they saw in him a super-intellect, while the whole secret of his character was that he was a sentimentalist, an anti-reasoner, an anti-intellect. Nobody understood him, because there was nothing there to be understood. He, on the other hand, dislikes any kind of intellectual or specialist, who could discover his limitations by speaking scientifically where he speaks merely poetically. He only feels at home with lazy dreamers who are not troubled with narrowing diplomatic or military theories but are full, like himself, of all-comprising world-conceptions. He does not fight resistances or counter-arguments, he simply denies their existence. That is why he has performed the most extraordinary feats, feats which other statesmen could not think possible, because their traditional system did not conceive them possible.

Hitler is an obstinate dreamer, with no concrete knowledge, but with a vision. Even in this there is nothing particular or singular. He is typical of the kind of people that come from the Inn Valley, which has always been fecund in producing dreamers with visions and the obstinate desire to press these visions into the shape of reality. It has produced one of the great epics of German literature: "Meier Helmbrecht", whose author lived in Gilgenberg, a village ten miles away from Braunau, Hitler's birth-place. It is the story of a peasant boy, who leaves his village to climb to a life of splendor, which he gets and enjoys as a knight of brigands. Years later he comes back on horseback with many fine ladies and laden with costly presents for his bewildered family and comrades of his youth. That seems to be the epic of this country.

## Breeds Peculiar People

From Gallsbach nearby comes the famous Doctor Zeileis, a man who was no doctor but who attracted tens of thousands of patients from all over the world to his little village, out of which he created, in the last twenty years, one of Austria's most prosperous resorts. He treated his clients with an electric stick in a mysteriously obscured chamber. Many were cured, many died. Another of Hitler's countrymen was Schapeller, the gold maker. He interested the German ex-Kaiser in his project of producing gold out of water. He was financed and bought a castle, in which he found a beautiful tomb, supposed to be Attila's. He never made gold. From the same vicinity come the idealistic Bavarian communist dictator Dr. Eisler and his murderer Count Arco; the powerful dramatist Joseph Billinger, who spends his time in and out of concentration camps; the extraordinary composer Ferdinand Bruckner; the incomparable Christmas song of "Holy Night"; the immortal Mozart. Many people think there is something in the fogs of the Inn or in the air of this country that produces this sort of one-track people, who in one way or another have so often amazed the world with their genius or their madness.

The countryside along the Inn River is lovely but unimportant. It stretches into the Bavarian Highlands and far away one sees the peaks of the Alps. There is no great highway, and no history about these small villages. The wars which have been fought there have had no repercussions. Sometimes a few potato fields were won by Austria, sometimes small, leisurely-living towns went to Bavaria. But in the quiet of their unimportance, people became dreamers with world-embracing theories and medicaments. Most of them have failed, because their neighbors told them they were crazy. But Hitler did not stay in the neighborhood. He left for the big world. In Munich, he convinced seven other dreamy men; and now he has become the master of Europe, by being as obstinate as the people of Braunau, whose coat of arms tells the story how the townfolk once tried to wash a black bull white with soap.

In spite of all his success, he has remained the unimportant, mediocre countryman who will be overthrown as soon as the world has the courage to do what he did with the world, to disbelieve him and to deny him outright—to see in him not the genius, which he is not, but the bullwisher, that he is.

# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

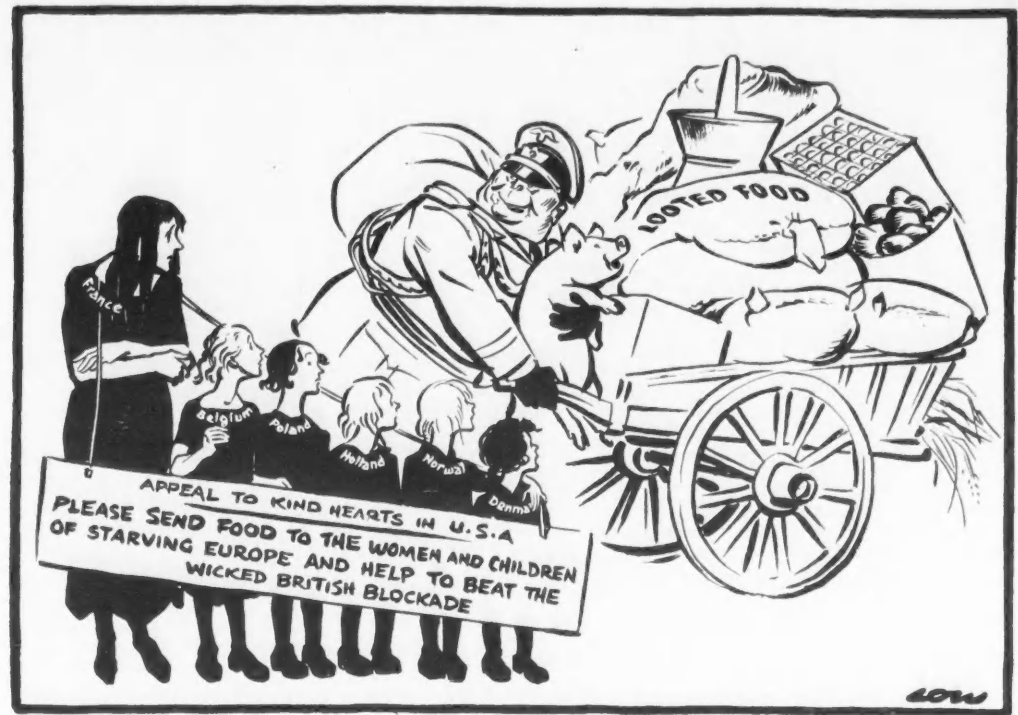
of a revenue for provincial purposes"; they cannot be used to raise money for a purpose which is expressly assigned to the Dominion.

It would be bad enough if the province alone were engaged in the private army raising business, but we are now confronted with the spectacle of demands from municipalities for authority to do the same thing on their own account. Cities which are grossly under-staffed with policemen and firemen, and have apparently no disposition to put these forces upon an adequate basis, are demanding the right to arm and equip a sort of para-military formation about whose discipline and responsibility there is no guarantee whatever. Now that the Dominion Government has undertaken, and vigorously set about, the task of national registration and mobilization for home defence, there is neither necessity nor excuse for the formation of any kind of amateur army, and we earnestly hope that the whole business will be stopped and the funds and energies which are now going into it will be diverted to a more useful channel.

It is important to bear in mind that no authority except the Dominion Government possesses the great

and far-reaching powers which are necessary for the maintenance of discipline in military forces. All that the provinces can do, all that the municipalities can do in virtue of powers conferred by the provinces, is to hire and fire; the men who enter these amateur armies are under no military law, and can be dealt with by no military procedure. The disciplinary methods which are available to the provinces are perfectly satisfactory for dealing with an ordinary police force, but have no relation whatever to a para-military force which may go marching around the country in companies or even regiments, with rifles and fixed bayonets.

It is our firm conviction that anybody with a rifle and a fixed bayonet in Canada in these difficult times should be subject to military law and under the orders of the military authorities, and that any armed organization which is not so subject should be promptly disbanded. The history of Europe in the last twenty years is a history of disorder, violence and eventual establishment of tyranny by means of private armies which were not under the control of the State authority. For the sake of the preservation of Canadian democracy, Canada must at all cost avoid anything of this kind.



"I GAVE YOU A NICE PLACARD IN EXCHANGE, DIDN'T I?"

By Lotie.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## An Appeal to the Senate

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN THE YEAR 1935 the Conservative Commons and Senators of the Dominion of Canada voted into the statute book of the Dominion a somewhat hastily concocted law of Unemployment Insurance. A very considerable number, probably a majority, of these Conservative Commons and Senators voted for this measure with the greatest reluctance, and only because they were convinced in their hearts that the Supreme Court and the Privy Council would declare it invalid. The Liberals voted against the measure. They explained that they did so not because they were opposed to its principles, but because they were quite certain that the Supreme Court and the Privy Council would declare it invalid, and they did not think that they ought to vote for legislation which they believed to be beyond their constitutional power. It is probable that a considerable number of the Liberals also disapproved of the character of the measure, but the idea had been sent abroad that it was a measure favorable to the interests of the workingmen of Canada, and the Liberal Commons and Senators did not dare to appear less favorable to the interests of the workingmen of Canada than the Conservatives.

The Liberal contention in 1935 was that the legislation should be deferred until Parliament had secured the opinion of the Supreme Court. Mr. Meighen on that occasion made a most eloquent speech, in which he denounced the idea of waiting for the opinion of the Supreme Court, even in the matter of unemployment insurance, and talked as if unemployment insurance were in no way different from any other kind of legislation which Parliament might be called upon to pass, and whose constitutionality might be put in question by some authorities. The entire Conservative party, then acting under the dictation of Mr. Bennett, who was constitutionally unable to imagine his will being thwarted even by the Supreme Court, set to work to establish an enormous financial structure, whose funds were destined to run into hundreds of millions of dollars, without any assurance that after two or three years of operation it would not be declared absolutely invalid and compelled to refund all the money which it had collected in the meantime.

The Liberals came into power before the system could be got going, and were naturally compelled to carry out their own policy of referring the legislation to the courts before putting it in operation. It is possible to argue that if before the courts got at it the system had been in actual operation for a year or two, the resourceful justices would have found some means of allowing it to survive; but the fact remains that on the purely theoretical case submitted to them, they declared the legislation to be entirely beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

And so today, in the momentous year of Our Lord 1940, at a moment when there is less foreknowledge of what will happen in industry or anything else within the next year than there has ever been in the history of civilized European man, Conservative and Liberal legislators alike find themselves carried along by an irresistible stream of compulsion to vote for a measure which is just as hastily put together as that of 1935, which is based on principles that a great many of them thoroughly dislike and distrust, and which they nevertheless dare not oppose: the Conservatives because they voted for the same thing in 1935 when they hoped that the courts would not allow it to happen, and the Liberals because they voted against it only because of their belief that the courts would not allow it to happen.

THE Government is committed to this legislation, and has one very strong financial reason for desiring it. The legislation will create a fund which in the course of a few years will be able to lend to the Dominion Government a great many millions of dollars, which that Government may in a sense never have to repay, since when once the fund is established its average annual output ought not much to exceed its average annual inflow at any time. The Government does not have to obtain this money by taxation, nor does it have to persuade anybody to lend it. No Finance Minister can be blamed for rubbing his hands over so pleasant a prospect. For all these reasons it is impossible to expect the Liberal members of the House of Commons or even of the Senate (where they are in a minority anyhow) to vote against the measure.

The Conservative members of the Commons cannot be expected to vote against it either. Five years ago they accepted Mr. Bennett's assurance that this was something which would be good for the workingmen, and that they ought to vote for it; and they did vote for it, albeit some of them did so in the strong hope that their vote would be in vain. They cannot very well go back on that vote now that they know it will not be in vain.

The Senate is a different matter. The Conservatives have a majority in it, and they do not have to go back for re-election. If a sufficient number of Conservative Senators had the courage to admit frankly that they ought not to have voted for the

measure in 1935, and that they do not believe in the measure today, the country might yet be saved from a step which must inevitably add very heavily to the cost of all productive operations in Canada, at a moment when by the natural operation of the forces of war those costs are bound to be pushed up much too rapidly for the economic health and comfort of the nation. I do not think this should call for an unreasonable amount of courage. They are not obliged even to oppose the principle of the measure; they may admit, in the most enthusiastic terms that they can employ, that in times of ordinary business activity, unemployment insurance is an excellent thing and should be got going as soon as possible. All that they have to say is that the eve of a tremendous wartime price rise is not the time to introduce a measure which will add to that price rise by increasing the labor cost of every industry to which unemployment insurance is applied.

It is understood to be the cheerful theory of the economic advisers of the Government that the immediate establishment of an unemployment insurance fund will in effect compel the working people of Canada to save a great many million dollars out of their wages at a time when those wages are high and employment is intense and they are exceptionally well able to do so. Many of the Senators are large employers of labor, and should know even better than the advisers of the Government how this sort of thing is likely to work out in such a period. It has to be remembered that the wages of labor are for the first time being dug into by the Dominion tax-gatherers by means of a tax of 2 or 3 percent upon practically all wages. It is now proposed to take out another 2 percent or thereabouts for the insurance fund, to which the employer will have to add an approximately similar amount. If anybody supposes that in a period of intense demand for skilled labor these sums are actually going to be paid by the workers, he will need another guess. The whole thing, in case of any kind of labor of which there is a shortage of supply (and there are going to be plenty of such kinds in the very near future) will be promptly added to the wage rate at the very next readjustment, and the unfortunate consumer will have to pay the tax, the worker's contribution, and the employer's contribution all together in the shape of an addition to the price of the article which he consumes.

NOR is this all. At a moment when there is an overwhelming necessity for the utmost possible economy in Government expenditure upon everything except the purposes directly connected with the war, it is proposed that the Government should undertake a new business, the mere operation of which is estimated to cost the Government at the rate of nearly 10 percent on all the moneys which pass through the fund. The cost to the Government of operating this scheme, quite independently of its contribution to the fund itself, will be well over five million dollars a year. And this represents only a fraction of the real cost to the country as a whole, since that cost includes the amount which will have to be paid by the employers for the clerical labor necessary to administer the scheme in their own offices. The employer has to hire somebody every week to figure out, in respect of each employee, on the basis of his earnings for that week, whether he should cause the employer to contribute 18 cents, 21 cents, 25 cents, or 27 cents, and the employer will similarly be responsible for seeing that the employee makes his proper contribution, whether it be 12 cents, 15 cents, 18 cents, 21 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, or 36 cents. If the mere operating cost of this system is less to the employing industries than 10 percent on the amount collected, it will be a matter for very considerable surprise. Here then is a new and hitherto unnecessary task, which is being made compulsory, and which will cost the nation, partly through the taxes and partly through the cost sheets of industry, something like ten or eleven million dollars per annum, all of it spent on nothing but figuring out how much each employed person should pay in and how much each unemployed person should draw out.

In these pages two weeks ago I sketched a system which would arrive at very much the same result so far as safeguarding the worker against unemployment is concerned, would cost the employer much less for contributions than under the Government scheme, would cost the employee nothing in the long run for contributions, and would cost nobody anything for management or clerical operation. A great many industries in this country are perfectly willing to put this system into operation at any minute, and a great many of the workers of this country would prefer to see it adopted in their own industries. Will the Conservative Senators have the courage to say that the very expensive Government scheme should be postponed until we know a little better where we are at, and the very inexpensive scheme explained two weeks ago should be given a chance to show what it can do?



# THE HITLER WAR

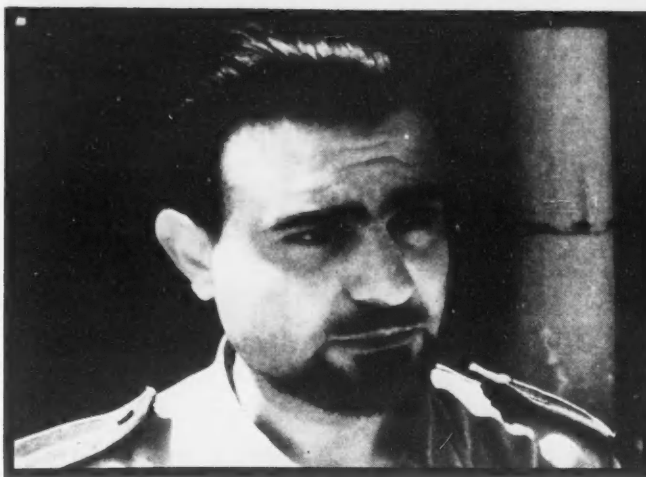
## Germany Is a Wolf

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

LOW, as usual, caught the idea of the Hitler "peace" appeal perfectly in his cartoon which appeared in last Sunday's *New York Times*, in which Hitler's peace maiden shows a wolf's nose and ears through her masquerade of white silk ribbon and lamb's wool. Disney described it in that fable as old as human society, the story of the wolf seeking with honeyed words to persuade the little pigs to open the door and let him in. It is only in times as muddle-headed as these that we could so long have misunderstood that when a man puts a pistol to your forehead and cries "Peace, brother!", what he means is simply "Hands up! Your money or your life!" I wonder if we finally and fully understand that "peace" with Hitler means putting our hands up and allowing him to frisk us for our weapons? How long he would then be in getting at our purse we may judge by the speed with which he made for the Prague banks once he had tricked away from the Czechs their fortified hills.

In this case the weapons he is after

are our Navy, with its power to keep him prisoner in his conquered continent, and our free idea, which challenges the whole "new" (but really very old) order of master race and slave which he is trying to set up there. To "prove our good intentions" we should have to put the Navy back on a peace-time footing, de-militarize the naval bases which are "provocatively" near Germany and restore the Faroes and Iceland to "Danish sovereignty." Then under demands which would be stepped up gradually, so that, as "Mein Kampf" puts it, "at no stage would it seem worth while for the vanquished to take up arms again," we should be forced, always with the pistol at our forehead, to give up Gibraltar to Spain and Malta to Italy, clear out of Alexandria and Aden, and turn over Suez to an international commission. That is, the series of support points for British world power, whose maintenance many of our people have at times looked upon rather ashamedly as "imperialism" but which are nonetheless the support points of our freedom,



AN ITALIAN OFFICER, one of the first Italian prisoners of war taken by the British forces in the Near East. As desultory war in the Mediterranean drags on, indications are that Italian forces are avoiding a knock-down fight.

would be painlessly extracted from us by one and acquired by Germany and her satellites.

### Aim to Divide British

Need we doubt that along with this Berlin, which was emboldened even by Munich to demand suppression of anti-Nazi views in the British press, would insist on a "more reasonable

tone" and a "recognition of the new realities" from British writers and public men? Those Britons who have seen through Hitler from the beginning and led our fight against him, Churchill, Eden and Duff-Cooper, would go as swiftly as did Schuschnigg, Benes and Reynaud. There would have to be "financial accommodation" for Germany by the London banks, and "equal economic opportunity"

for Germany's slave-made goods in British and Empire markets.

If, lured by the mirage of peace we should start along that road hand in hand with Hitler, we would soon find that, like the lady from Niger, we had gone for a ride on a tiger, and would inevitably end up where she did. Yet I propose in all seriousness that this is Hitler's hope and his plan, that he is quite sincere about not wanting to smash the British Empire, since he would prefer to gradually take it over as a working concern rather than see it fly to bits which he could not collect, or move the Fleet to Canada and carry on the fight for years in alliance with the United States.

This, then, was the main purpose of his speech, which he hoped to achieve by splitting the British people from their leaders. His radio brushes aside the "hasty" rejection of his offer by the British press, as speaking only for the ruling clique of "armaments share-holders", while his press restricts its abuse to Churchill and his fellow "war-mongers" and asks to hear the real voice of the British people. It seems that Hitler believes that any people that is not held in check by a Gestapo can be split away from their government, and quite fails to comprehend that the key posts of the present British Government are held by the most trusted representatives of the common people, and that all arms factories, patents and profits have been conscripted for the nation's service. One may see now how

vitaly important these two steps are in fighting the war of propaganda, as well as the war of weapons.

### Secondary Purposes

But if Hitler's speech fails in its main intention, it may serve several lesser ones. If it doesn't bring the British people to change their government and negotiate now, it may, it is hoped, weaken their will to fight to the end by implanting in their mind the suspicion that appeasers are still about and may sell them out eventually, as they did France, and make all their sacrifices vain. It is intended to clear Hitler before his people of any responsibility for the further sacrifices that may be demanded of them. The Nazi press has gone noisily to work on the theme: "Once again the Fuehrer proves his will to peace. With unexampled generosity he has stretched out his hand to the enemy. If the enemy refuses his offer it is because an international clique of armament profiteers and German-haters are determined to crush us." And for international consumption: "If the British choose to continue it is because they see in the blockade a weapon to bring us to our knees by inhumanly starving the women and children of Europe."

That the speech represents an admission by Hitler that he finds the conquest of Britain beyond his powers I cannot, however, believe. Looking at things from his point of view,

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having succeeded at everything he has attempted, and conquered in 75 days what it took the great Napoleon 10 years to do, must he not be more convinced than ever of the infallibility of his leadership and the invincibility of his arms? As for the English, has he not driven them helter-skelter out of Norway and Belgium? There have been some unforeseen military developments, it is true, which might mean a revision of his earlier plans against Britain: the escape of the B.E.F. from his clutches, with the consequent strengthening of the island defences; the display of British sea and air power off Dunkirk; the failure of his bombers to sink, as yet, any major unit of the British Fleet; and the equal failure of his scheme to get hold of the French Fleet. In view of these, his speech may have been intended to excuse to his own people the delay in commencing the attack. But it would not be safe to count on more. One way or another, by guile or force, Hitler is set on conquering Britain.

#### Analysis of Germans

Have you often wondered why it is that the Germans should always be conquering and plundering their neighbors, how they "got that way," and how we are going to cure them of it? This brings me to Wilfred Trotter's "Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War" and the title of this article. I think that a person deserves attention who could write, in 1915, that "it needs no psychological insight to foretell that if the result of this war can be in any way regarded as a success for Germany, she will thereby be confirmed in her present ideals, however great her sufferings may have been, and however complete her exhaustion. It must be remembered that this type of people is capable of interpreting facts in accordance with its prejudices to an almost incredible extent, as we have seen time and again in the course of the war. The proof that the aggressive national type is intolerable in modern Europe, if it can be afforded by force of arms, must therefore be made very plain or it will have no value as a lesson."

Trotter's thesis, you see, is that the reason the Germans are "like that" is that they represent an aggressive herd of the dog or wolf type. And the reason the Great War had come down to a supreme test

teristics, he says, is due to organized State suggestion, to tradition, and to their past success as a national method. "There can be no doubt that the success of the German Empire has consolidated the hold of the aggressive social type upon its people, and has guarded it from the eroding effects of increasing communication with other peoples and knowledge of the world. As I have already tried to show, the moral power of such peoples is intimately associated with the continuance of aggression and of success."

How to cure the Germans? While the common man seems instinctively aware that harsh treatment is necessary, the intellectual pacifist warns us not to humiliate Germany and thus implant the urge to vengeance. Trotter believes that "the passion of revenge is habitually over-rated as a motive," and points out that although in 1870 it was France who was humiliated by brutal completeness, and who talked of revenge, "characteristically, it was the victorious aggressor who at length attacked her again." A hint of how to treat the Germans "may be obtained from our knowledge of those animals whose gregariousness, like that of the Germans, is of the aggressive type. When it is thought necessary to correct a dog by corporal measures, it is found that the best effect is got by what is rather callously called a 'sound'

thrashing. The animal must be left in no doubt as to who is the master, and his punishment must not be diluted by hesitation, nervousness or compunction on the part of the punisher. The experience then becomes one from which the dog is capable of learning, and if the sense of mastery conveyed to him is unmistakable, he can assimilate the lesson without reservation of the desire for revenge.

#### Way to Germany's Heart

"However repulsive the idea may be to creatures of the socialized type, no sentimentalism and no pacifist theorizing can conceal the fact that the respect of a dog can be won by violence. If there is any truth in the view I have expressed that the moral reactions of Germany follow the gregarious type which is illustrated by the wolf and the dog, it follows that her respect is to be won by a thorough and drastic beating, and it is just that elementary respect for other nations, of which she is now entirely free, which it is the duty of Europe to teach her. If she is allowed to escape under conditions which in any way can be sophisticated into a victory, or, at any rate, not a defeat, she will continue to hate us as she continued to hate her victim France.

"To the politician, devoted as he

necessarily is to the exclusively human point of view, it may seem fantastic and scandalous to look for help in international policy to the conduct of dogs. The gulf between the two fields is not perhaps so impassably profound as he would like to think, but, however that may be, the analogy I have drawn is not unsupported by evidence of a more respectable kind. The susceptibility of the individual German to a harsh and even brutally enforced discipline is well known. The common soldier submits to be beaten by his sergeant, and is the better soldier for it; both submit to the bullying of their officer, apparently also with profit; the common student is scarcely less completely subject to his professor, and becomes thereby a model of scientific excellence; the common citizen submits to the commands of his superiors, however unreasonably conceived and insultingly conveyed, and becomes a model of disciplined behavior; finally the head of the State, combining the most drastic methods of the sergeant, the professor and the official, wins not merely a slavish respect, but a veritable apotheosis.

"Germany has shown unmistakably the way to her heart; it is for Europe to take it."

I remark only, that it was written in 1915.

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#### SPRING, 1940

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UNDER the April sun, heart of the hill  
Pulses with life again, in rock and root,  
In stone and tendril, bud and tender shoot,  
And in the strength of city lying still.  
The old brick homes are answering its will;  
The windy spires melt in the absolute;  
Obedient tides are bringing flower and fruit;  
And souls of men with faith and ardour fill.

These cobbled slopes re-echo marching feet  
Of a new army and its ancient ghost,  
Of fresh crusades that thunder down the street;  
And the proud town is stirred with this young host;  
The bells are breaking as the drummers beat;  
But every Loyalist gravestone trembles most. . .

LEO COX.

between Germany and Britain was that the British represented the outstanding example of the opposite type, the socialized herd. The latter he compares, not too flatteringly but not so inaccurately, to sheep or cattle.

"Regarded from this point of view, the war is seen as directed against a social type which, when endowed with the technical resources of modern civilization, is and must continue to be, a dangerous anachronism. A people of the aggressive social habit can never be in a state of stable equilibrium with its neighbors. Its energy . . . must be occupied upon essentially, though not always superficially, external objects" (e.g., the Jews), "and its history will necessarily be made up of alternating periods of aggression and periods of preparation. Such a people has no conception of the benign use of power. It must regard war as an end in itself, as the summit of its national activities, as the recurring apogee of its secular orbit; it must regard peace as a necessary and somewhat irksome preparation for war in which it may savor reminiscently the joys of conquest by dragging its new territories and drastically imposing upon them its national type. This instinctive insistence upon uniformity makes every conquest by such a people an impoverishment of the human race, and makes the resistance of such aggression an elementary human duty.

#### And How to Cure Them

"In every particular Germany has proved true to her social type, and every detail of her history for the last fifty" (now seventy-five) "years betrays the lupine quality of her ideals and her morals."

The perpetuation of these charac-



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Life was no bowl of stew-bones when I first moved in with the Family. I guess they'd never heard of Housebreaking—and, goodness knows, I never had. Things went from bad to worse till the Boss got a copy of the Sergeant's DOG BOOK. "It's going to be different around here now," he says. "Here's a Housebreaking System!"



We haven't had a crisis since! "I won't let you down again," the Boss promises. "This DOG BOOK tells me all I need to know to raise you right!" Get your free copy of the DOG BOOK at a drug or pet store—or with the coupon below.

## Sergeant's

### DOG MEDICINES

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"CHRYSLER BUILDS GREAT CARS"—and Thompson products "do their bit" in making Chrysler-built automobiles modern miracles in transportation. In fact, practically all cars you see on the road are, to a degree, "brothers under the hood"—all of them have some "Thompson" in their make-up.

## PAYROLLS AND WAR TOLLS

THE Smiths have just bought a new car. It cost them somewhat more than \$1,000. Yet, it's a far better automobile than the one they purchased 10 years ago for \$2,000; or for \$3,000 in 1925.

Living in Windsor, Ont., it might appear that Mr. Smith paid considerably more for his Canadian-built car than he would have paid for the same make of automobile had he been resident in Detroit. This, however, is not the true picture. He got a much higher trade-in allowance than he would have otherwise received. So, under normal conditions, his actual cash outlay would have been very little more.

This war budget year has altered the situation considerably. But the extra expenditure made by Mr. Smith and other Canadians like him is being repaid to them many times over. It strengthens Canada's war effort; creates employment for tens of thousands

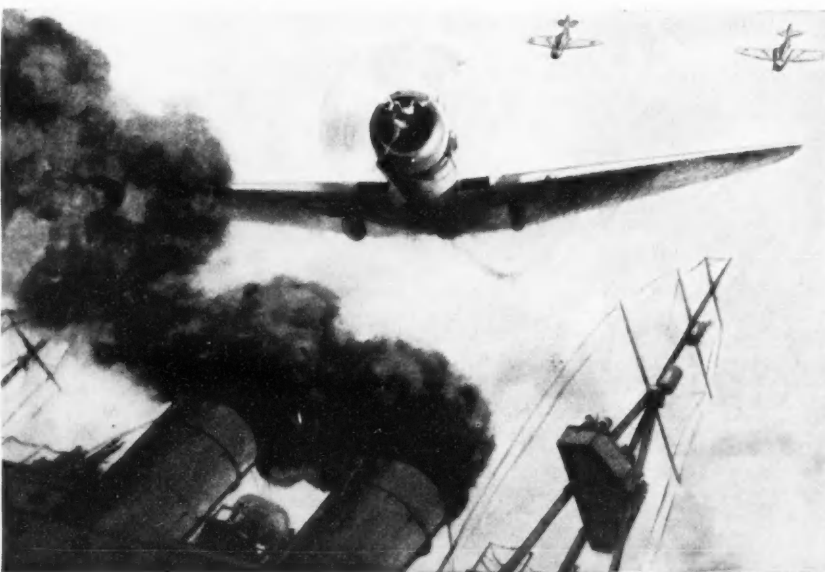
of Canadians in manufacturing plants, mills, mines, forests and hundreds of local industries; keeps Canada's automotive industry with its tremendous payroll on the march.

The 5,000 or more different parts that make up the modern motor car are made not only by automotive manufacturers, but by over 250 independent Canadian manufacturers. Among these is Thompson Products Ltd., at St. Catharines, Ontario, where precision parts for the automotive, aircraft and mining industries are produced.

Employing over 300 Canadians who work under ideal conditions, company policy is shaped to keep morale high by giving close consideration to the personal welfare of all members of the organization. In a civic sense, too, Thompson Products is doing much to make St. Catharines the humming centre of industry it is today.

**WINGS OVER HALIFAX:** Canada girds herself for a supreme war effort, one that becomes mightier, day by day. Aircraft and more aircraft is the pressing need and bombers and fighting planes must be imported in ever-increasing quantities. To conserve foreign

exchange for such essential war expenditures, the battle cry on the "home front" is "BUY CANADIAN." Buy Canadian is the watchword at Thompson Products in their purchases of raw materials; and these are bought elsewhere only if there is no Canadian source.



# LONDON LETTER

## Sleeping Through the Sirens

BY P.O.D.

July, 1st, 1940.

NOW that the "blitzkrieg" is finally upon us—if not yet at our door, then just over the roof—the air-raid warning is becoming as regular a feature of our night-life as the serenades and challenges of the neighborhood's cats. The odd thing is that after a while one is inclined to pay hardly more attention to the one than to the other.

The first few air-raid warnings are apt to bring you out of bed with a startled leap—I mean air-raid warnings at night. You wake up to find yourself on your feet and fumbling wildly for a dressing-gown. Then, as the nights go by and nothing happens to you, the horrible wailing note—yoo-hoo, yoo-hoo, yoo-hoo!—seems to lose its power, even over your dreams. You sleep as peacefully through it, as if it were some sort of stentorian lullaby.

In fact, one A.R.P. warden has confessed to me that the only thing that wakens him with unfailing efficiency is the "all clear." He has had to arrange with a brother-warden nearby to come and bang on his door, when the siren gives notice that it is time to get into his gas-proof overalls and go out on his beat with his gas-mask and his tin helmet.

All this is very unfortunate, so far as the effectiveness of air-raid pre-

cautions is concerned, but it is hard to see what can be done about it. Apparently the human ear can become accustomed to almost anything—except perhaps the dropping of high-explosive bombs in the back-yard. And by that time it is a bit late to do anything but lie still and hope for the best. Lazy people with a streak of fatalism in their make-up will probably continue to use that method. This is a time that certainly encourages fatalism.

During the last war Sir James Frazer, the great anthropologist, was aroused from his studious preoccupations by the crashing of bombs. He wandered over to the window, and gazed for a few moments at the raiders circling about overhead.

"Very interesting!" he said—and went back to his work.

In spite of the instructions and warnings of the defence authorities, there is a lot to be said for his attitude—if one has the strength of mind and nerve to adopt it.

### Auctions Are Decorous

Most of us think of auction rooms as rather noisy and stirring places. We remember the auctioneer rattling on with the appalling and mechanical vigor of a wireless set turned to full strength. We remember the fake enthusiasm, the wise-cracking, the crude efforts to stimulate the buyers. We

remember the shouted bids, the angry and watchful glances of the rival bidders.

At any rate, that is how I remember most of the auctions that I have had occasion to attend. But I once dropped into Christie's during a sale—for a few minutes. It was as dull and decorous as a funeral. A gathering of mourners waiting for the body to be brought out could hardly have displayed a more dismal gravity of demeanor.

The auctioneer spoke in a mild, almost bored voice. He said very little, hardly bothering even to describe the articles. Attendants held them up, but nobody seemed to look at them. Every now and then a bidder would glance up from his catalogue, and give a little nod or mutter an amount. The auctioneer apparently caught it all—telepathy, I suppose. I don't recall that he even once said, "Going, going, gone!" Just a final look around, a little pause, the mention of a name, and the article was waved away. The successful bidder made a note in his catalogue.

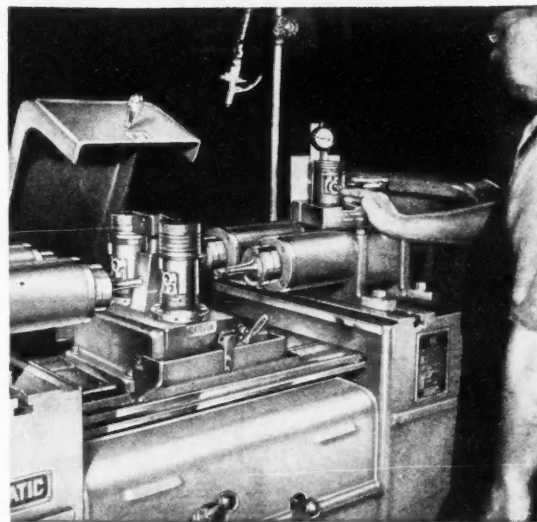
The other day at Christie's they sold a very valuable diamond necklace. It had been given to the nation by a lady who nobly refused to let her name be made public. Popular interest in the sale led to its being recorded for broadcasting. I listened in, feeling that for once even Christie's might give way to a little enthusiasm. Not a bit of it! It was exactly like the sale I attended years ago. They might have been selling a string of glass beads, for all the fuss they made.

The auctioneer did say that, in view of the circumstances, he hoped they would be generous in their bidding. He suggested an opening bid of £10,000. Immediately someone bid £20,000—so quietly that the microphone hardly caught it. From there



"ROLL OUT THE PAYROLL": Sharing in the automotive industry's tremendous payroll are the hundreds of Canadians employed by Thompson Products Ltd., at St. Catharines, Ont. They're more than "workers," these men

—they're "Thompsonites," with a pride in their jobs and a keen desire to give their best. Regular pay cheques like theirs build homes with trim gardens, bring a measure of security, promote good citizenship.



**DIAMOND BORING**—one of the many intricate operations in the machining of a piston, necessary to assure the high standard of precision that is a Thompson ideal.

**"PAYLOADS ROLL AWAY"**—hour after hour, from the factory of Thompson Products at St. Catharines, Ont. Pistons and piston pins, valves, valve seat inserts and retainers, tie rods and tie rod ends are included among the Thompson products manufactured in Canada for car factories and the automotive repair trade. The newest Thompson development, detachable mining drill bits, are also produced and have received the praise and appreciation of Canada's mining industry.



AN INTERESTING STUDY found in Whipsnade Zoo, England. Amateurs will find many fascinating subjects in tree roots and old stump fences.

it went up by £100 at a time to £24,400. Then came the little pause.

"Sold to Messrs. Jerwood and Ward," said the auctioneer. Two or three people clapped—no doubt, causing everyone else to look around in mild disapproval. It sounded like applause in church. Probably the ushers ran them out.

### "Chu Chin Chow" Revival

It is odd the way the theatrical successes of the last war are being revived one after the other. "Chu Chin Chow" is the latest. It is opening this week at the Palace. Too bad that it could not have gone to His Majesty's, where it made its record-breaking run of 2,238 performances! There would have been something especially appropriate about that.

"Chu Chin Chow" is, of course, a hardly perennial, a sort of institution. It is always being revived somewhere or other. But this is a revival on the grand scale, with Lyn Harding in Oscar Asche's old role—alas, that the enormous Oscar is no longer here to play it himself!—and with Sydney Fairbrother in her original role of Mahubab.

There seems to be no reason why it should not be a great success once more. In this age of brigandage there is a peculiar timeliness in the adventures of this very sinister and impressive brigand. Let us hope that there is also a happy suggestiveness in his fate!

Another interesting item of theatrical news is that our own Beatrice Lillie is to play a straight part for the first time in her career—at any rate, on the English stage. She is taking part with John Gielgud—of all people!—in a performance of one-act plays, including two by Noel Coward, in aid of the Actors' Orphanage. Afterwards the show is to tour the country for the entertainment of the troops. Beatrice will entertain them, no doubt, though one is inclined to wonder a little how she will handle a straight part. But perhaps it won't be so very straight as she plays it.

Pity the poor motorist! He is having a very hard time—every day in every way harder and harder! It isn't

enough that car taxes should climb higher and higher, that petrol should grow less and less, that black-outs should grow blacker, and sentries along the road more and more peremptory. It isn't enough that he should have the devil's own time starting his car, on the sort of juice they sell us. Now, every time he gets out of it, he is obliged to make it impossible for anyone else to start it.

If he doesn't attend to the job himself, the first policeman or soldier or Land Defence Volunteer that comes along, will attend to it for him. After that, I suppose, the only thing for the motorist will be to make the rest of his journey on his poor flat feet. When a policeman puts a car out of action, it is likely to stay out of action. They do it with their truncheons, I believe.

By day, says the law, it will be enough to remove the ignition key and lock all the doors—supposing one has the kind of car that can be locked. Otherwise, all you have to do is to remove part of the mechanism and carry it away with you—the magneto, for instance, or the steering-wheel, or a couple of cylinders.

By night, when real precaution is necessary, it is even simpler. You just take the car apart, and bury the more essential portions of the mechanism in the garden. It is not only a patriotic duty, but also great fun. Everyone who has performed the same operation on a clock, or nearly every boy has at one time or another, must remember the thrill of the business.

Unfortunately, they must also remember the horrid task of putting it all together again. Did I say "all"? No, not all! Nobody ever put it all together again—except perhaps some youthful Edison. Most of us simply swept the bits that were left over, the odd wheels and springs and pivots, into a big, and decided that it was a rotten old clock anyway, and we didn't really need it.

A lot of British motorists are going to make a somewhat similar discovery and decision. And a lot of British garage-men are going to find their business picking up. In fact, picking up is exactly what they will be doing. But the German parachutists should certainly be puzzled—and that, after all, is the main consideration.

## Open the Gates

BY GRACIA D. BOOTH

I WONDER how many people even remotely realize that the future of western civilization and of Christianity itself may rest in the little hands of the multitudes of hungry homeless children milling about over the face of Europe today, as well as in the hands of the British children about whose probable coming to Canada we are reading and hearing so much.

Among them there may even be another Florence Nightingale, Louis Pasteur, Madame Curie, Sibelius, Stresemann, "Chinese" Gordon, Thomas Mann, or Bishop Grundwig! Who knows!

The whole tragic refugee problem presents the challenge of an unprecedented opportunity for sacrificial service on our part to those who are suffering as a result of "man's inhumanity to man." Why do we not rise to the occasion and accept the challenge?

Thousands of Canadian homes are being opened to British children as a patriotic duty, all of us deeming it a privilege to so serve our country in this hour of dire need. So it is and so it should be; but is that enough? Dare we forget the thousands of homeless refugee children in Europe, and especially those who have been welcomed, fed and cared for by big-hearted Mother England during all these long months, regardless of race or nationality or creed? Is it not just as much our patriotic duty, not only to receive and care for our own, but also to undertake the care of the real refugee children and so relieve Britain of the great strain of feeding and caring for them, as she faces enemy invasion and possible blockade. Neglect them she never will—not Britain! She is too big for that—are we too small to follow her example?

During all the terrific strain and stress and danger of the early months of war, terrified, orphaned refugee children poured into that haven of safety and were welcomed, regardless of England's need to carefully conserve all supplies in order to care for her own. Within her friendly borders there are today children from Germany, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Belgium and France,

and they have been included, without discrimination, in all city evacuation and child protection plans, along with the British children themselves.

It seems that with us here in a land of safety and plenty, they are to be wiped completely off the slate like so many unwanted stray kittens as we say "Too bad, poor things, but it is not our responsibility. We must care for our own." I seem to have heard that a Good Man once said, "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone."

Thousands of Canadian homes will accept only British children; few are willing to receive the others, especially those of German birth or Jewish religion. Many over-patriotic folk even actively resent these children so much as entering Canada. He who said, "Feed thine enemy," I am quite sure did not say, "And leave thine enemy's little ones to perish."

If only we could hold on to our sanity in these troubled times, we could serve both our own country and England much more effectively. Relieving England of the burden of caring for so many children both British and alien is one of the best ways to help her win this war—and for womanhood saving just one little child's life is a greater victory than any warrior ever won.

In the first place, a child is a child, regardless of the color, race or creed of its parents, and a child in need should call forth all that is tender and kind and decent in each and every one of us. Every day should be Children's Day for us adults and that old Children's Day message should daily be broadcast throughout our land. We should indeed—"Open the Gates for the Children"—and "Gather them into the Fold".

Governments respect public opinion when it is strong enough and united, and so instead of sitting idly by waiting for mile upon mile of red tape to be untangled, could we not simply ask our government to bring us children from Britain—any children. That would make our service a Christian as well as a patriotic one and none would appreciate it more than those defending England.



Safety for  
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1940

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

# Unemployment Insurance Means Increased Taxation

BY F. GOULD McLEAN

THE recent Budget has a sequel! The Unemployment Insurance Bill has finally emerged and carries with it an additional burden of taxation on the individual citizens of Canada, first as employees or employers, and secondly as individuals contributing through general taxation to the government. For the new bill will effect an annual expenditure of some \$72,450,000. Seventy-two and a half million dollars to be added to the already heavy tax burden. We may as well face it squarely. It is not a new thought, nor, really, is it a new bill. For this legislation, which Mr. King promised to the Canadian people twenty years ago, and intermittently since, resembles closely the Unemployment Act of 1935 which was passed under Mr. Bennett's aegis. Because of the B.N.A. Act's requirements regarding jurisdiction, the 1935 bill was later declared to be unconstitutional. This new bill, however, bears the stamp of constitutionality conferred by the recent Amendment to the B.N.A. Act, which permits federal jurisdiction in respect of unemployment insurance. As always, this new Act will probably be greeted with enthusiasm by social workers and by employees in the lower wage groups whose security is apt to be broken by periods of unemployment. It must be remembered, however, that unemployment insurance is only available to those persons whose employment is considered a stable, or regular industry, and who, therefore, are the least likely to be thrown out of work. It would be well then, Mr. Citizen of Canada, to consider your individual status.

## The New Bill

Without any desire to be merely critical, let us see just what this new unemployment bill will provide. Canadian workers drawing less than \$2,000 a year, with the exception of seasonal workers and some specified occupations, will come under the new Act. Such employees will contribute sums varying from 12 cents to 36 cents per week. Those under 16, or earning less than 90 cents a day, will have their weekly contributions of 9 cents paid by their employers.

But—and here is the portion which proponents of such legislation fail to emphasize—there are the usual exceptions. It is a long list, but briefly, employees who do not come under the scheme include those engaged in agriculture, fishing, forestry or lumbering, hunting or trapping, as well as sailors, airmen, stevedores, domestics, nurses, teachers, soldiers, policemen, civil or civic servants, agents paid by commission or fees, a wife paid by her husband or a husband paid by the wife, professional athletes, etc. These, together with the classes which may be specified in a special order made by the administrative Commission constitute the excepted workers.

## Limited Benefits

Remove these employees, throughout Canada, from the insurable field and what have we left. Merely those persons who are engaged in work which is of a regular, stabilized nature—those whose work is carried on, fairly well, year in and year out. The insurance principles upon which schemes of this kind are based have become pretty well established in the minds of individuals throughout the recent past. And this new Bill rightly provides for a paying out, with benefits restricted to a limited time, in relation to the number of contributions previously made, and upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. But, it must be emphasized that the contemplated benefits can accrue only to those who are bona fide members of the co-operative scheme, and to no others.

Even among this bona fide group it would appear that injustices will result, for the steady, sure workers, along with their employers, will be called upon to contribute to a fund from which they have no reasonable expectation of benefit. These classes include those engaged in such industries as banking, insurance, and retail employment. The Retail Merchants' Association have stressed the fact that they constitute "the largest group in the business world" and would, therefore, be more affected by unemployment insurance than any other class. "But," they added, "since retail employment is perhaps the most static employment in the country, there being a certain dead level of employment in retail stores that does not vary greatly . . . this static employee is not going to benefit much by any unemployment scheme whatsoever." For the unstable worker in the insurable group, the new Bill will no doubt, be acceptable.

So much for the citizen as an employee.

The proposed Unemployment Insurance legislation, following so closely on the heavy war budget, presents a big problem to the citizens of Canada. For the new bill will effect an additional annual taxation of some \$72,450,000.

It is not so much a question of whether we want Unemployment Insurance, as whether we want it now. Will it aid or impede our efforts to help win the war? This, perhaps more than anything else, should be firmly established before we embark on any plan which would divert millions of dollars away from our concentrated war activities.

The fact that it is actuarially impossible to certify at this critical period what rate of unemployment may be expected, also makes the passing of this legislation highly dangerous. This article will apprise the reader of some of the dangers which may accompany such an action.

The citizen who is an employer of insured workers will pay contributions ranging from 21 cents to 27 cents per week for each employee.

Benefits will range, for single persons, from \$4.08 to \$12.24 per week, according to the amount which has been contributed; and married persons with dependents will receive from \$4.80 to \$14.40 per week. There is, of course, a limit to the time that benefits can be drawn. The worker may begin to receive benefits after 9 days of unemployment, and will be paid one benefit payment for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefit payments received in the previous three years. Young persons under 16 years of age cannot draw benefits, but may, without cost to themselves, accumulate benefit rights through employer contributions of 9 cents per week.

The total amount of contributions from employees and employers is estimated at \$56,000,000. To this sum will be added a grant of one-fifth from the government, or \$11,200,000, bringing the estimated income of the fund in 1941 to \$67,200,000. Thus employer citizens, and some 2,100,000 wage-earners and their dependents, must be prepared to dip into their pockets for an additional \$56,000,000 per annum; and all the tax paying citizens of Canada, which again will include this particular group covered by the insurance scheme, will have added to their tax burden the sum of \$11,200,000 as a government contribution to the fund, plus an additional sum of \$5,250,000 which the government is likely to contribute for administration costs. Add it up—and the answer is \$72,450,000 new taxation!

## What Limit?

In contemplating such new legislation we should ask ourselves "how far can we go?" Will it, for instance, aid or impede our efforts in the important business of helping to win the war? This, perhaps, more than anything else, should be firmly established before we embark on any plan which involves millions of dollars. No social measure, however fine and altruistic, should be allowed to detract one whit from our ability to finance our serious war effort.

Will it imperil our war budgets to saddle even stable employed groups with this additional burden at this critical time? And should we undertake now to inaugurate a new measure of legislation which would require the appointment of at least 3,000 new civil servants to take care of the processes of administration? Already, it is reported, the government has taken on 6,000 new civil servants as the result of our war effort, and, since the 1935 Bill would have, admittedly, required the services of some 3,800 persons to administer it, it is entirely reasonable to suppose that at least that number would be necessary under the present Act. The new expanding rates of contribution alone will create a vast amount of administrative work and cost, for the expanding form of rating really creates seven administrative groups as against one administrative group under a system of flat rate contribution. Thus the contemplated \$5,250,000 which the government is prepared to allow for administration may prove to be wholly inadequate.

## Unpredictable Risk

Unemployment Insurance funds, under the best of circumstances and conditions, have a habit of expanding their costs, for unemployment is by far the most unstable and unpredictable of the insurance risks. Insurance against fire, theft, life, and even sickness, can be predicted within reasonable limitations. But unemployment, that contingency which is so dependent on world-wide economic conditions, is an illogically difficult risk.

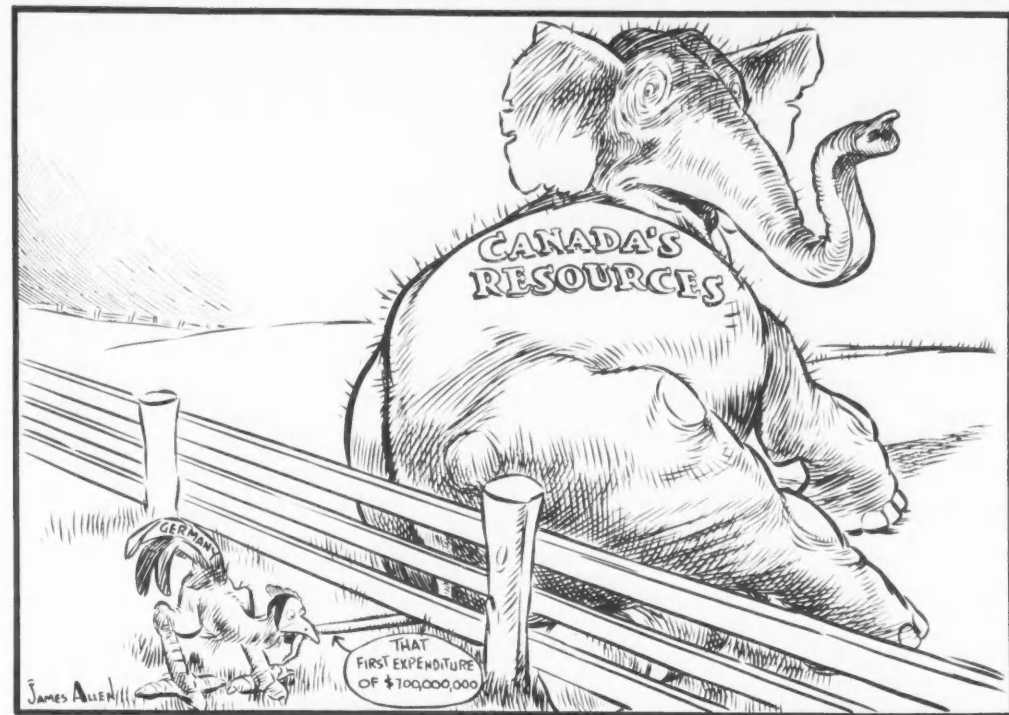
Unemployment, of course, has been greatly reduced in Canada in the past few months. The increased war effort accounts for this. And yet we should not be lulled into security by this more favorable situation. The war may automatically decrease un-

employment in Canada, but it will not make that limitation permanent. In fact, this is the contingency against which they wish to guard with unemployment insurance. In presenting the Bill in the House, Labor Minister Norman McLarty stated that it would anticipate and help to counteract post-war dislocation of industry. But, let us get down to cases.

An unemployment insurance plan, to be financially secure must be actuarially sound. And to be actuarially sound a fund must be predicated on certain fundamental insurance principles, coupled with strict rules governing administration and control. These actuarial principles require that benefits be paid in strict ratio to the contributions which have been made to the fund, with specific limitations as to waiting period and the length of time such benefits may be paid. For these calculations to be made accurately, it is essential to establish within reasonable limits a normal rate of unemployment.

At the time the 1935 Bill was passed this reasonable normal rate could more properly be certified. But now, when no phase of national or international relations can be safely approximated, and when changes come with lightning swiftness, such a fund is apt to be thrown into insolvency in a very short time. To inaugurate a scheme of unemployment insurance in the midst of one of the most critical periods in business this country has ever faced is, it would seem, little short of sheer

(Continued on Page 11)



THAT'S NO ORDINARY WORM, ADOLPH!

## Nationalism Is Effacing Investment Ideals

BY W. A. McKAGUE

The Editor suggests that Gilbert Layton's article on page 12 of this issue will make interesting complementary reading to Mr. McKague's article.

OVER several hundred years of experience, there has been built up an investment code, which puts a security to such tests as safety, yield and marketability, and endeavors to appraise it accordingly. Many volumes have been written, and thousands of speeches have been made, on the subject. There was diversity of opinion on the details, but remarkable agreement concerning the main principles. Thus yield had to vary in-

versely with safety, so that extra return would offset extra risk. Liquidity had a definite value. An individual's funds, if large enough, should be spread geographically and industrially. The evaluation of priorities in an elaborate corporate structure became a fine art.

All this was essential and sound, on the basis of private enterprise and thrift. Once industry became too great for the individual or family fortune, it had to be financed by pooling of funds from many sources, and on terms varied to suit individual tastes. But national exigencies, in

Experience through a long period of freedom and private enterprise gave us some thorough principles of investment, but national policy now submerges them. Money control, regulation of interest rates, taxation and patriotic appeals are means by which capital is being effectually conscripted.

The old precepts will have to come back, if development after the war is to be on anything like the former basis. But the elaborate structure of foreign investment is being surely destroyed, and is not likely to be replaced in our time.

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

# Need for Propaganda

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE astonishing volte-face of France, from partnership with Britain to bombing her at Gibraltar, is not so astonishing if one remembers that Pétain and other leading French figures have long been known to have Fascist leanings. Apparently the men who are now acting as Hitler's lieutenants in France are motivated not so much by love of Hitler as by disgust with past French political corruption and inefficiencies. They believe in the need for collectivism and authoritarianism and that democracy is outworn and doomed to perish. And for them apparently, it is a comparatively short step from this attitude to active war on the side of the totalitarian powers.



There is danger for the British cause and that of democracy as a whole in the fact that many citizens of the democratic countries themselves are thinking along somewhat similar lines. Democracy's failure, first, to conquer the great ten-year economic depression and, second, to act vigorously, competently and unitedly to meet the obvious and steadily growing menace of Hitlerism, has convinced many citizens of the democracies that fundamental economic and political changes are essential. This belief, which existed years before the present war started and which has been immensely quickened by the staggering successes (to date) of Hitlerism in this war, is very widespread today. And the fact undoubtedly constitutes a grave weakness in the democratic cause.

## Wartime Stresses

There is no intention here, of course, to suggest that the vast majority of citizens of the democracies who feel this way are anything but wholly loyal—consciously. To be honestly convinced of the necessity for broad social and economic changes is not to desire the domination of Hitler. In fact, it is the privilege—indeed the duty—of good citizens of a free democracy to point to abuses, when they believe that such exist, and to formulate and advance proposals for their correction. The rights of free speech, free assembly and freedom of the press, coupled with the parliamentary system of government, in a normally-operating democracy, were set up expressly to provide the means for such correction.

Today, as we all know, these rights and privileges have been temporarily suspended or limited because of the war, and government control of virtually all agencies of national production and national service has been instituted. No good citizen has any serious objection to this, recognizing that insistence on in-

dividual liberties must fall before a threat to the nation's very existence. Nevertheless the suspension of those rights and extension of the powers of government contribute to weaken the argument for the retention of the democratic system, especially when the increased efficiency in war-making which these measures permit is clearly recognizable.

Thus there has developed a situation which, in effect, means that very large proportions of the populations of the countries opposing Hitler are particularly susceptible to the influence of Hitler's propaganda. Good citizens who would instantly rebut recognizably pro-Hitler arguments listen sympathetically to expositions of the demerits of the democratic system as contrasted with authoritarianism. Most of those who decried democracy are quite sincere and give no thought to the fact that their talk is operating to weaken democracy's cause, or to the possibility that the arguments they use may actually be Hitler-inspired. But there is ample reason to believe that many of democracy's detractors are active enemy agents.

## Remake Democracy

Today scarcely anyone would deny that the democratic way of life requires some making over—socially, economically and politically. The welfare and security of the democratic nation as well as the democratic individual demand that adjustments be made—in some cases, decidedly far-reaching adjustments. This is generally recognized. But there is excellent reason to doubt that the democratic way of life should be discarded and replaced with that of Germany. Why discard a system that has given the world more social progress in the last hundred years than in all the centuries preceding them, for an alternative whose only accomplishments are war, destruction and impoverishment?

Actually, of course, we are not fighting for democracy but solely to beat Hitler. To down and destroy Hitler and all he stands for is our objective. When we have done that we shall proceed to make adjustments in our economic and social system as may seem good to us. But uncounted criticism of democracy weakens our cause, by undermining confidence in its righteousness in the minds of our youth and less-experienced citizens.

Therefore democracy needs championing. This column would like to see a government-sponsored campaign of propaganda for democracy, with men and women everywhere helping it along in private and public discussion.



nearly every country in the world, have lately interfered with the whole scheme. There is no longer a free flow of money from one country to another, and even the movement from industry to industry is dominated by public policy. In a sense the whole existing structure becomes frozen—subject to such alterations as the state may desire or allow. And it is definitely conscripted in respect to the net returns which it may enjoy.

It is just and equitable that, when men are asked to serve and die, money and property should be also called up. A life is beyond pecuniary value, but, just as pay and pensions are provided for service, so also is there a reward in the form of interest or dividends, for the use of capital. In this war, neither labor nor capital is being allowed to constrain the nation in its hour of need. Nor is there any favoritism in the mere payment of interest. Sacrifices by capital are already being made on a large scale, because many peace-time profits have been eliminated by the war. If anything, investors are getting the worst of the deal, because more is being paid for service, and less for interest, than ever before.

The specific means by which capital has been conscripted are varied, and they are somewhat insidious because in no case have they bluntly declared their objective. They are not even related to the government measure of a few weeks ago, which established a broad power of conscription of men and money. Indeed they all preceded that measure showing that, just as the government was already able to call up men for home defense, it was likewise able to draft money.

## State First

The most direct measure was the so-called foreign exchange control. While this set up a broad scale regulation of all foreign exchange dealings, the vital part was the prohibition of the export of capital. It makes little difference who handles the receipts from the sale of wheat, newsprint and gold, or who handles the payments for coal, petroleum and machinery, for in the normal course the exports offset the imports. But

(Continued on Next Page)





## A little bit of England...

For over one hundred and fifty years Carreras have been making fine Tobaccos. Nelson's Captains, Wellington's Generals bought their Tobacco from that Regent Street shop, famed amongst judges of good Tobacco in England under eight reigning monarchs.

That old, familiar Craven tin is a living link with the past, an integral part of British might and growth... and Craven Mixture is still the same fine old Craven blend, unchanged in its character, goodness and charm.



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"A TOBACCO TO LIVE FOR"

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- "The Insulation that defies vibration."
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## Of No Interest—Except to Masons

ONLY members of the Fraternity of Freemasons are eligible for the advantageous rates offered by the Protective Association of Canada for Sickness, Accident and Accidental Death indemnity. This purely Canadian company, founded in 1907, is the only one in Canada offering this exclusive privilege.

More per week is paid by Protective Excel and Duplex policies than on any other policies carrying similar premiums. The company's strong liquid position enables it to meet all claims with the minimum of fuss and delay—a feature which is constantly praised by our policy-holders.

Write at once for full details to the Protective Association of Canada, Granby, Que., or to your local agent.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## SIMPSON'S, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I suppose I might be described as a rather elderly lady who has always considered herself capable of managing her own affairs. That is, until lately I did. Now my son keeps urging me to sell my Simpson's, Ltd., preferred stock. I have been holding this because I thought the company should do well in times like these and there might be a chance of me getting the back dividends. Do you agree?

—A. E. L., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I do. There is every possibility that Simpson's, Ltd., will benefit materially from the increased purchasing power which should result from the unusual and widespread industrial activity occasioned by the War. I would say that you can reasonably expect to receive the bulk of the preferred arrears—which now amount to \$22.62½ per share—or a settlement of those arrears. Currently the 6½ per cent preferred is affording a handsome return and has above-average appreciation possibilities.

In the first 6 months of the current year, Canadian department store sales expanded some 12 per cent, which suggests that Simpson's is continuing to make satisfactory progress in its operations, and that full-year results should show an improvement over 1939's \$8.93 per preferred share. Simpson's, Ltd., through subsidiaries, operates two of the oldest department stores in Canada, located in Montreal and Toronto, and conducts a mail order business covering the whole Dominion. Ready-to-wear garments and lingerie are manufactured at Toronto. The financial position is satisfactory.

## MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been thinking of buying some gold stocks, preferably a junior gold, and have so far decided that East Malartic is one of the most attractive in this group. Do you agree? Also, will you please give me all information you have on this mine?

—S. D. W., Holland Centre, Ont.

Yes, I agree with you that East Malartic Mines appears to be perhaps the pick of the junior gold producers and I do not think you would make

any mistake in carrying out your intention, as at the current price it is selling at less than five times earnings. Profits for the first quarter of the year were equivalent to 12.2 cents, or at an annual rate of 48.8 cents a share. These earnings are likely to be maintained, if not increased, during the balance of 1940, and the outlook for dividends is quite satisfactory.

Positive and indicated ore reserves at the end of last year totalled 3,389,412 tons and the shaft is now being deepened to 1,720 feet to open a new block of six levels. Results on the 820-foot, or present bottom level, are fully up to expectations and two drill intersections at 1,000 feet indicate the ore zone extends to this depth with no change in grade and width. Ore widths are unusually wide and range from 24 feet to nearly 37½ feet, the latter width being on the 820-foot horizon.

Mill capacity has been increased to approximately 1,800 tons and about 1,500 tons daily is now being handled. With completion of the present large development program the milling rate will likely be stepped up to capacity and will possibly be increased still further should development at depth give the anticipated additions to ore reserves.

## TECK-HUGHES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was for years a shareholder in Teck-Hughes Gold Mines and am now considering the purchase of some shares in its subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines. Before buying I would be glad to have some figures as to its earnings and the extent of ore reserves.

—L. W. D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Net income of Lamaque in the three months ended May 31, 1940, was \$477,613, or 15.9 cents a share, as compared with \$568,352, or 18.9 cents a share in the preceding quarter. The reduction in the quarter's income was apparently due to a reduction in the grade of ore treated, which was \$11.26 a ton against \$12.11. The net profit for the above period is at a yearly rate of 8 cents over last year's net which was slightly more than 67 cents per share. Last year's output was slightly above \$400,000 monthly and no immediate change in the present milling rate of about 1,200 tons daily is expected.

Estimated positive ore reserves con-

tinue to expand and at May 31 were 878,793 tons to the 2,100-foot level, an increase of 31,853 tons over the beginning of the year when the total was 846,940 tons. Value of ore reserves is equivalent to \$9,752,396, with gold at \$38.50 an ounce. A large development program is ahead and intensive development will soon be underway on the 1,200-block to a depth of 2,400 feet. The No. 7 shaft is being deepened to 3,600 feet and at 2,400 feet this shaft will be connected with the bottom of the No. 1 winze. The limited amount of work so far completed on the lower horizons has found ore conditions unchanged.

## CAN. GEN. INVEST'S

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would very much like to get an authoritative opinion on the stock of Canadian General Investments and so I'm coming to you again. What do you think of this stock? Have you any information as to how the company is doing in the current year?

—D. L. Y., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Canadian General Investments, Ltd., is doing moderately better this year to date than it did last. Net in the first 6 months of 1940 was equal to 37 cents per share on the capital stock, against 32 cents per share in the same period of 1939. Full-year earnings in 1939 were equal to 65.4 cents per share.

The stock can be rated as a business man's investment, or one which you will have to watch closely. As you know, Canadian General Investments is an investment trust and the outlook for the company depends on the outlook for the stock market. And right now the market seems uncertain and scary with pessimistic elements predominating. However, over the short term, it should at least hold its own.

Canadian General Investments, Ltd., is soundly managed and has paid dividends regularly at varying rates since 1931. Last year a disbursement of 50 cents per share was made. My own feeling is that the company can be relied upon.

# Nationalism and Investments

(Continued from Page 7)

when the whole fund of liquid capital, including money in the bank, proceeds of sales of securities, merchandise, etc., are subjected to an export embargo, then the entire complexion of investment is changed. Neither capital, nor the return from capital, is any longer able to find its own level. The identical security may yield five per cent in the United States but only three per cent in Canada, so great is the disparity in market prices. Such control was started in several countries long before the present war. It is part and parcel of any theory which puts the state first and the individual second.

Still older is the regulation of interest rates through a central banking system. Practically every one of the important nations has set up a central bank for the issue of currency and the broad manipulation of money rates, with provision of cheap loans for the government as an integral part of the policy. But the limits were rather narrow so long as funds could flow freely across the borders. It took exchange control to put on the clamps properly.

## A "Protected" Market

Once this was done, the stage was set for a direct levy on investment returns. The mere fact that a stock like Imperial Oil sold in New York as low as \$6, while the Canadian could not buy it under \$10, made an enormous difference to the investor, but did not put any money into the pocket of the government. But the Canadian investor was being educated to the viewpoint that his yield was no longer controllable. United States investors could get more than five per cent on Dominion government bonds, but the best that the Canadian could do, owing to the difference in prices, was three and one-quarter. The next step, accordingly, was to take away from the investor all or nearly all of the extra return that he might have realized from the stimulus of war spending in Canada. This was done through increase in the income tax and through the levy of an excess profits tax. Thus National Steel Car, Fleet Aircraft and dozens of other concerns will be busier, and will make more money by reason of government orders, than they were likely to do in time of peace. But relatively little of the profit will be available for distribution. This affects all shareholders, whether within or without Canada. But those outside of Canada had the opportunity to discount these possibilities freely in their market prices, and they quite reasonably did so. The Canadian seemed to have an advantage when selling in his own market, but it was rather illusive, because the same "protected" market provided him with no opportunity for bargain buying; he had to buy on the same conditions as he sold.

A fourth means which we have not quite reached in Canada, but which

nevertheless is in the wind, is what may be termed, in the mildest way, a "patriotic" loan, though under greater pressure it may become a forced loan. Thus we have money control, prohibition of export, and assessment of profits. It is still left to the individual, and to the investing institution, to decide how to use the money, or whether to use it at all. But there already has been a quota procedure for the raising of national loans; a procedure whereby the life insurance companies, banks, etc., are put down tentatively for the amounts which they should be able to take. Now war savings certificates and stamps are being popularized as prizes and inducements in every conceivable field. Sooner or later, if the pressure increases, there will be positive coercion. It will be avoided as long as possible, but it is always difficult to draw the line between high pressure selling and low pressure conscription.

## In the Air

What of the longer future? That all depends upon the kind of economy that we have after the war. If it is like what we had before, then the war controls must go, because a living movement, such as the process of saving and investment, can not be permanently curbed. It will find its own level, as does water in a chain of lakes, and the country which provides the greatest freedom, and the best returns, will be favored with the widest growth. But there is no surety of a future the same as the past, nor even similar enough to preserve these ideals. We fought the last war to save the world for democracy, but what we got instead, was a growth of dictatorship. In the present war we hardly dare to define our aim. It seems to be the negative one of combatting what arose from the former war. There is the general idea of preserving our liberal way of life from the regimented but desperately efficient kind, but we are not at all sure that we can do so, unless we ourselves adopt the very same efficiency and the very same basis. That leaves our future economy, and of course our future investment program, very much in the air. But there is at least this comforting knowledge, that the corporate state, as exemplified in numerous instances, accords to investment a definite status and encouragement, which was very much lacking in the radically democratic or near-radical ideal towards which we were headed in the careless years of the past.

## International Investment

One important field which seems to be doomed to extinction is international investment. Primarily it was a phase of imperialism; the development of colonial interests through the initial capital and the untiring efforts of the business men of Bri-

tain, France, Holland, and Belgium. Later there came a wide scale expansion into real foreign lands; into China, South American countries, etc. The United States, having attained a comparative maturity, allowed its business interests to overflow into Canada and Mexico. Even Canada, though a debtor on balance, undertook ventures into Spain, Italy, Cuba, and Mexico. Greatest of all, undoubtedly, were the British holdings in enterprises in South Africa, India and other colonies, and in foreign lands. The French, Dutch and Belgians were also important investors in their own colonies and in foreign countries. The United States, outside of its branch plants, did not become a major foreign investor until its prosperity, due to the last war, inaugurated for it a period of "dollar" loans, which in a nice way drained off some of the war profits for the improvement of numerous impoverished countries of South America and Europe. Now foreign bonds are more honored in the breach than in the observance, and international credit is a dead issue. There is a very serious threat that the heavy direct investments of Britishers, Americans and others, in the railways of China, the rubber plantations of the East Indies, and the utilities of South America, will become the victims of either the dictators' aggression or the cupidity of republican politicians. The total runs into many billions of dollars, but even billions are minor as compared with the issues now at stake, and the actual costs of the war. Britain could well afford to drop every foreign holding if her home land could be preserved intact.

## Weakening Ties

It has always been a rather abnormal thing for people to stay at home but to invest their money abroad. And by the same token it has been abnormal for a young country to grow through the aid of borrowing from abroad, rather than through the industry and thrift of those who actually came to its shores. The net result has been, all too often, fortunes waxing fat through Kaffir golds and rubber shares, while pioneers strained at the leash of their obligations. And, when some extraneous development finally weakened the tie, it was broken all too readily by the borrower, and with shock and disaster to the creditor. The very fact that Alberta owed \$150 millions to people outside of its boundaries, created an incentive to the tune of several million dollars a year, for any party nifty enough to propose debt repudiation. The very same kind of incentive exists in Canada as a whole, and will remain so long as we are debtors to the net amount of several billion dollars. The same kind of incentive exists, and has been acted upon, in respect to public utility and other investments in Mexico, Brazil and other countries to the south. And Japan, Germany, Italy and Russia know that whatever they seize will entail no obligation to any foreign creditor.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The short-term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

### THE STOCK MARKET

Normally, panic declines in the New York stock market, such as that occurring in May, are followed by a substantial rally and then a setback carrying to or under the panic lows. Pending clarification of the European situation, it might be better, and, at least, is conservative, to make the assumption that such price action is to be witnessed in the current instance.

Under the above assumption, so much of the rise as has been witnessed over the past seven weeks must be regarded as the technical rebound or corrective rally referred to above. Normal limits to this rally are the 25/30 area on the Dow-Jones railroad average, the 126/139 area on the industrial average. To date, the rails have edged above the lower limit of their area, while the industrials, at 123, are yet short.

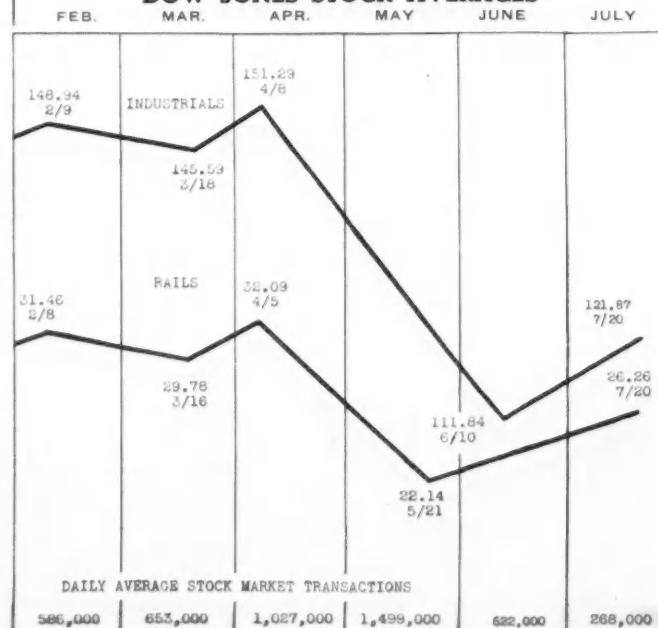
If Hitler is to attack Britain, the assault should come before August has elapsed, since weather conditions, including fogs, will operate against him from September on through the winter. Accordingly, the time for market rally to the objectives mentioned is now, and so long ahead as the Channel front remains quiescent. Conversely, the time for testing the panic lows should logically be when Britain is under attack, or, in the absence of attack, during that period (August) when, if attack is to come this year, it cannot be delayed any longer.

### AN OPEN MIND

In connection with a German attack on Britain, it is generally assumed, if we sense the public attitude in the United States correctly, that Hitler will be successful and that the stock market will move substantially into new low ground. Considering the American public's incorrect appraisal, over the early months of this year, as to what the French armies would do to Hitler, should he attack France, and what would be the stock market's response, we would suggest that an open mind be kept on the subject, when and if a German offensive develops.

Such purchasing as was not effected during the recent market weakness should now be tentatively withheld awaiting such decline as will come in the wake of the current corrective rally. This decline, during its course, must then be judged, as to extent and duration, in the light of news developments, including the foreign situation, then accompanying it.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES







## Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

## CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

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Assets Exceed \$69,000,000

## ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 48) of 15¢ upon the outstanding Preferred shares of the Company has been declared, payable, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, on the First day of October, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fourteenth day of September, 1940.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN THAT a Quarterly Dividend (No. 45) of Twenty-five Cents per share on the No. 1 Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, on the Thirtieth day of September, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fourteenth day of September, 1940.

By Order of the Board.  
I. N. WILSON, Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta.  
July 19th, 1940.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

**DIVIDEND NO. 212**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1940.

By order of the Board.  
S. G. DOBSON, General Manager.  
Montreal, Que., July 16, 1940.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

**Established 1817**  
**DIVIDEND NO. 309**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1940.

By Order of the Board  
JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY  
General Manager, General Manager  
Montreal, 19th July, 1940

## LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)  
**DIVIDEND NO. 8**  
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on August 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at close of business, July 31st.  
By order of the Board  
H. J. MACKAY, Sec.-Treas.  
July 18th

## Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

**DIVIDEND NUMBER 334**  
**EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 64**  
A regular dividend of 1¢, and an extra dividend of 1¢, making 2¢ in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 12th day of August, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1940.  
DATED the 26th day of July, 1940.  
I. McVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

**SATURDAY NIGHT,**  
the Canadian Illustrated Weekly.

# GOLD & DROSS

## CHESTERTVILLE LARDER

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
I was interested in your recent comment in Gold & Dross on new gold producers which are nearing the dividend stage. I have some Broulan and have been considering buying some Chesterville. Could it not be included in such a list? When can a dividend be expected and what is the outlook for the company? Your advice is always appreciated.

—M. F. R., Kitchener, Ont.

Yes, Chesterville Larder Lake could have been included. The balance of the company's indebtedness will likely be liquidated by the beginning of September and it is expected before the end of the year should be in a position to declare an initial dividend of possibly five cents per share. Earnings have recently advanced sharply and after making substantial allowance for increased taxes, net profits should be around 26 cents per share yearly. It therefore appears reasonable to expect establishment next year of similar quarterly payments.

Production of \$124,782 in June was the highest in the company's history and compared with \$110,191 in May—the previous record period—reflects the increased capacity and improvement in gold extraction. The mill is now being worked up to 650 tons from its initial rate of 500 tons daily and next month will be raised to 700 tons. Ore reserves are estimated in excess of 1,000,000 tons above the 550-foot horizon sufficient for over four years' milling at 700 tons daily. The grade of ore treated in June was above the mine average of \$6.39, at \$38.50 gold, and costs were below \$3 per ton.

## CANADIAN VICKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
Some time ago I read in your columns information on a reorganization of Canadian Vickers, Limited, but since then there has been little or nothing on this company. Have you any later news which you could impart?

—I. W. H., Vancouver, B.C.

A meeting of Canadian Vickers bondholders was called for July 12, but because only 20 per cent of the First Mortgage 20-year Series "A" bondholders—or a representation of \$508,000 out of the outstanding \$2,506,500 worth of bonds—showed up, the meeting was adjourned 3 weeks to August 2, 1940. At the July 12 meeting one half of the bonds outstanding had to be present to form a quorum, while at the adjourned meeting, those present will automatically form a quorum. The meeting will consider proposals which include postponement of interest and sinking fund payments and release the annual subsidy payments for 1939, 1940 and 1941, as well as other modifications.

In an informal discussion held at the meeting on July 12, J. E. Labelle, K.C., in commenting on the proposed creation of prior lien bonds not exceeding \$750,000 said that the working capital at present was not sufficient to carry on business with the amount of contracts on hand and in prospect. Creation of the prior lien bonds was being sought to provide the necessary credit so that no contracts would have to be refused. At the time of the meeting orders on the books amounted to \$9,000,000.

The producers are up in arms and are holding a protest meeting early this week, and by the time this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you, it is highly possible that the producers will have declared war on the Aberhart Government. Both sides boast that their generals are great fighters, who neither give nor ask quarter. They are both 6 feet 6 inches and tip the scales at around 300 pounds.

The Government forces are led by Premier Aberhart, sworn enemy of the big interests, while the oil men are led by ex-premier Herbert Greenfield. Both generals are silently making their plans and there is no indication whether the war will take the form of Blitzkrieg or just a single combat affair.

The price of Turner Valley crude is determined by its competitive value at Regina, where it displaces Montana crude. Oil men point out that the price for Turner Valley crude was set over a year ago, or before the present 11 per cent premium was payable for U.S. funds and likewise before the present 10 per cent excise tax on imported crude was in effect. They say that if these and other taxes on drilling equipment were taken into consideration, the price of Turner Valley crude would really have to be increased about 32 cents a barrel to be on a competitive basis with Montana Crude at Regina.

Despite the many disappointments, the search for new oil fields in Alberta continues. Last week the Grease Creek No. 1 well, financed jointly by the Imperial Oil and the Grease Creek Petroleum Ltd., resumed drilling

matrically form a quorum. The meeting will consider proposals which include postponement of interest and sinking fund payments and release the annual subsidy payments for 1939, 1940 and 1941, as well as other modifications.

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## CANADA VINEGARS

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
I purchased Canada Vinegars some time ago at 26. Would you kindly inform me as to the company's financial position and the reason for the recent reduction in dividend rates, as well as the prospects for the future under war time conditions? Would you consider it advisable to retain the stock or sell at present market prices?

—D. I. F., Montreal, Que.

For the time being, I would hold if I were you. I think there is life in the stock of Canada Vinegars yet and, while it may not rise to the levels at which you bought it, it should show limited action under favorable market conditions. Right now, it is highly speculative, but as I have said, it is not without appeal.

The reduction in the quarterly dividend from 30 cents to 10 cents per share was the result of the 100 per cent increase in the excise tax on spirits used in the manufacture of white vinegar. Then, too, you must remember that actual earnings have not covered the dividend rate since 1937, when \$1.30 per share was earned. In the year ended November 30, 1939, \$1.04 cents per share was earned, against 87 cents in 1938.

The outlook for the company for the duration of the war is obscure. I think, though, that heavier taxes and rising costs will narrow profit margins and limit any real earnings improvement. Eventually, I think you will have to switch to something more adaptable to war time conditions. The company's financial position is satisfactory.

Canada Vinegars, Limited, and its subsidiaries manufacture pure spirit, cider, and malt vinegars and "Allen's" apple and apple juice.

## BILMAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
I hear that Bilmac Gold Mines has arranged for financing, but as my shares are not in my own name have not heard the particulars. Would you through your Gold & Dross column, kindly outline the new deal briefly?

—W. H. H., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Bilmac has granted an option on the company's property until Sept. 1, 1940, to Sylvanite Gold Mines. A new company will be formed with a capitalization of 3,500,000 shares, if the option is exercised, and of these Bilmac will receive 1,000,000 shares for property, buildings and equipment. The proposed new company will assume the outstanding production warrants of Bilmac which aggregate \$98,625. The balance of the shares, with the exception of five issued to directors, will go to Sylvanite in consideration for which loans bearing interests at 6 per cent. will be advanced to complete the development of the property and bring it into production, if this step is warranted.

Due to shortage of funds, work was suspended at Bilmac over a year and a half ago when a 75-100 ton mill was nearing completion. The property is developed by a shaft to 435 feet with levels established at 65, 170 and 410 feet. Development work on these horizons was reported to have indicated ore reserves sufficient for at least two years' operation of the mill which was being installed. I understand that if the option is exercised, Bilmac will wind up and distribute shares in the new company on the basis of one new for two old.



## Wages of Money

Money was meant to work and to earn wages. To keep it lying idle is wasteful.

When you put your money to work, you need assurance that it will be safely employed at fair wages; and that if you wish to change its employment, you can do so quickly and without loss, that is, sell the securities in which you have invested.

Write us for a list of Securities in which you may put your money to work at good wages, with the assurance that if you wish to vary the channel of its employment, you can do so readily.

## McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.

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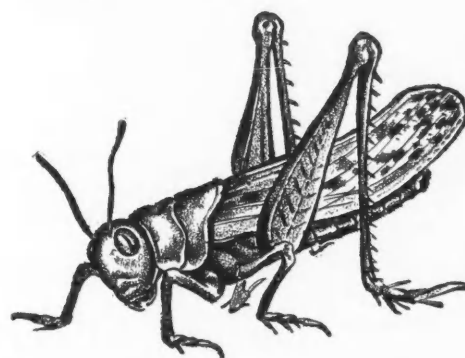
## CHIBOUGAMAU

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
Is there any market for Consolidated Chibougamau shares? I have some of this stock but have not seen a quotation recently. Have there been any developments in the district which would indicate the early resumption of operations at the Consolidated property?

—R. L., Verdun, Quebec.

Consolidated Chibougamau shares are currently quoted on the unlisted market at 2 cents bid and 3 cents offered. The shares were removed from trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the end of May at the request of the company. No development work was done on any of the company's properties during 1939, and there does not seem any likelihood of an early resumption of work. In fact, the directors are considering a reduction in the holdings, with the object of reducing the annual maintenance cost without abandoning any of the more promising claims.

General conditions in the Chibougamau district remain about the same. No development work and very little prospecting was done last year and as a consequence no discovery has been made or no new information acquired which might hasten the development of the camp as a whole.



## THE LOCUST Steals GRAIN

## POOR OIL STEALS GASOLINE

—costs you money... Veedol seals pistons and valves, minimizes drag and carbon, reduces wear... That's why this better oil is gaining thousands of new friends amongst economy-minded motorists all over the world.

## BUY VEEDOL AND SAVE GASOLINE

# VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

THE EXTRA MILEAGE MOTOR OIL... CUTS DOWN GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

## Some wives object to life insurance - but widows never do!

Let your widow bless the day you gave her Imperial Life protection



THOUSANDS of foresighted men, realizing the uncertainty of life and the great hazards of business, have turned to Imperial Life insurance as one unflinching guarantee of security for their loved ones should "the unexpected" happen.

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When Mr. M. died in 1929, his widow was left with 3 small children. Bowed with grief as she was, Mrs. M. was spared the added blow of poverty. Years before, Mr. M. had foresightedly provided for his family's future. He owned Imperial Life insurance totalling \$20,000.

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# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## What is Total and Permanent Disability?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

THOSE who have the total and permanent disability clause or the waiver of premium provision in their policies should make themselves familiar with the conditions which must be complied with in order to render such benefits effective.

In a recent case, suit was brought by a policyholder to recover the sum of \$150, the amount of premiums on a life insurance policy, upon the ground that the payment of such premiums was waived under the disability provision of his policy, and also to recover the sum of \$440 as disability benefits.

It was brought out that the disability clause in his policy contained a provision for waiver of premium and payment of monthly disability benefits upon due proof that the insured had become totally disabled as the result of bodily injury or disease so as to be wholly prevented from engaging in any occupation or employment for wage or profit, and that disability had already continued uninterruptedly for a period of at least four months, such disability of such duration being deemed to be permanent only for the purpose of determining the commencement of liability thereunder.

At the trial it was not disputed that the insured had resumed his former occupation as a steam shovel operator on April 30, 1939, and that his injuries, which occurred on May 29, 1937, were not permanent. However, the insurance company's motion for summary judgment in its favor was denied, on the ground that under the terms of the policy the insured was entitled to the payment of monthly benefits if he was totally disabled for a period of four months, irrespective of whether or not the disability was permanent.

### Not Temporary

An appeal was taken by the insurance company to the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, New York, which reversed the judgment of the trial court and decided in favor of the insurance company. It was held that the words "total and permanent disability" cannot be construed to mean temporary disability. While "permanent" does not necessarily mean forever or during the lifetime of the insured, it does not mean "temporary."

While it is not necessary that the insured prove that he is and will remain totally and continuously disabled for the remainder of his life, the proof, it was held, must be such as to justify a deduction as a matter of law "that the insured will never recover, or, if he recovers, that such time of such recovery is far removed into the future and the end of such disability cannot be foreseen."

Where it was undisputed that the insured resumed his former occupation as a steam shovel operator on April 30, 1939, and that his injuries, which occurred on May 29, 1937, were not permanent, the insurance company, it was held, was entitled to a summary judgment.

In another case, action was taken by a policyholder who, as an employee of the Standard Oil Company at Louisville, was insured under a group policy against loss of life and physical disability. He held two certificates, one for \$1,000, the premiums on which were paid by the employer, and another for \$2,000, the premiums on which he partly paid himself. At the time he quit work in August, 1931, and for some time prior thereto, the insured had been driving a large gasoline tank truck.

### Arrested T.B.

At the trial, the evidence showed that the insured had contracted pulmonary tuberculosis in the early part of 1931, had quit work in August, 1931, and had gone to a sanatorium for a year. In May, 1933, the treatment of his disease had produced what was called an "arrested condition." Subsequently, in March, 1935, he opened an automobile service station near his home, and operated it continuously up to December, 1937, when the trial of his action on the policy took place.

It was brought out in the evidence that he had four boys employed at the service station, working in two shifts; that he spent a good deal of time during the day at the station, supervising its operation and handling the purchasing and finances. Now and then he would lend a hand to serve a customer with gasoline and oil, but had not undertaken to do any work requiring exertion.

All of the physicians testifying in the case agreed that the insured could not do any heavy manual work, but that the work which he was doing was not harmful and perhaps was helpful and kept his mind employed. One physician, who had treated the insured, testified that because the insured had been taking good care of himself he had had a phenomenal healing, but that there was yet a trace of the disease, and that he must still live within his limitations and get his rest period every day. The physician also testified that in his opinion the insured would always have evidence of tuberculosis in the left lung; that he needed a sheltered environment; and that his activities were definitely curtailed.

It was also brought out that at the time of the trial the insured was earning about \$100 a month from the operation of his service station, which

There is probably no word in the English language that has more definite and certain meaning when applied to ordinary situations than the word "total", yet it is likely a fact that there is no word used in insurance policies that is more difficult to define. The word "permanent" as applied to ordinary situations is somewhat more elastic and indefinite than the word "total", but as applied to ability to engage in an occupation, literally taken, it would seem to be very definite; that is, the condition must continue throughout life.

But the Courts do not always place upon these words the construction indicated by dictionary definitions. One of the difficulties of attempting to define these words is that each case must be decided with reference to the particular state of facts presented; and whether in a given case the insured is totally and permanently disabled is a mixed question of law and fact, and, within certain limits of maximum or minimum disability and permanency, the question is one of fact for the jury.



BRUCE R. POWER, B.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., who was recently appointed secretary and actuary of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. He is a native of Toronto, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1930. Since then he has been with the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, later as assistant actuary in the life department.

was a little more than he had earned driving a tank truck for the Standard Oil Company.

Judgment was given in favor of the insured, and the insurance company appealed. It was held by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky that a group policy or certificate insuring against the insured becoming "wholly disabled by bodily injury or disease and wholly and presumably permanently prevented thereby for life from pursuing any and all gainful occupations," will be construed to insure against "such physical impairment as disables the insured from performing all material acts in discharge of the usual and customary duties connected with his occupation or employment." The general rule, it was held, is that the ability to work in other occupations of a similar nature does not absolve the insurance company from liability.

Accordingly, it was held that the insured was entitled to recover under his contract, notwithstanding the fact that he was making more money by operating the service station than he made as a truck driver. The judgment of the trial court in favor of the insured was affirmed.

### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Will you please advise if the Halifax Fire Insurance Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a safe company to insure with.

P. M. F., Port Arthur, Ont.

The Halifax Insurance Company was established in 1809, and is the oldest Canadian insurance company. It operates under Dominion registry, and is regularly licensed for the transaction of business in all the Provinces of Canada. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$453,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1939 its total assets were \$6,181,335, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,249,281, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,932,053. As the paid up capital amounted to \$2,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,932,053 over capital, unearned premium reserves, investment reserve and all liabilities. The company is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am insured in The Prudential Assurance Company Limited of London, England.

I have often wondered recently, what would happen to my policy if a situation arose where we were defeated, England being occupied by the Germans, and Canada, in self protection, allowing herself to be absorbed by the United States.

Would my beneficiary be as well able to collect under the above policy as if I were insured in a purely Canadian company?

R. D. S., Toronto, Ont.

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GEORGE H. GOODERHAM

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Buy War Savings Certificates every month. The more you buy—the more you save.



# Unemployment Insurance Increases Taxation

(Continued from Page 7)

folly. It is entirely conceivable that such a measure would prove a boomerang which might throw a burden on the fund at a rate far beyond anything contemplated by any actuarial computations, and which might rebound on the government in the form of heavy deficits.

As pointed out by Hon. Mr. Hanson in the House, "If there is a deficit in this fund the Federal Treasury will be asked to make it good. That means that the general taxpayers of the country will be called upon to pay the difference." This possibility alone indicates the necessity for plenty of time to be taken for a careful consideration of the Bill. It is gratifying to note that representatives from employer and labor groups are to be received by the House Committee, for surely no measure which so vitally affects these two groups should be passed without their sympathetic understanding and co-operation.

## British Example

The necessity for this thoughtful consideration is also emphasized in the action of Mr. McLarty in submitting the bill. He supported the idea that now, when employment is at a high level, is the time to inaugurate a scheme of unemployment insurance, thereby allowing workers to build up reserves to take care of any post-war depressionary unemployment. He cited the Unemployment Insurance Act of Great Britain as an example. He pointed out that when the British Act was first



"I'm afraid this unemployment insurance doesn't cover us yet, Joe."

that the whole measure passed in a single day. I do not mention this fact here," he continued, "to suggest its duplication in this House, but rather for the purpose of showing that in Great Britain, where the act had been in operation for five years, immediate and unanimous approval was given to its extension as an extremely desirable war measure." So far so good! But, Mr. McLarty, let us have the whole picture.

## Accumulated Balance

The British plan, inaugurated in 1911 for some 2,500,000 workers, and increased in 1916 to include practically double that number, did progress favorably between 1911 and the period during the war, for unemployment during those years was negligible, just as unemployment in Canada throughout the present war will be negligible. In fact, by 1919 the

cording to Sir William Beveridge, noted English economist, was "the first step in the disintegration of the insurance system," for in their endeavor to meet the growing demands of the unemployment groups, no use was made of the power to exclude from the general scheme casual occupations or short time industries. And then the inevitable happened.

In their frenzied endeavor to meet the increasing demands, the government passed Amending Acts between 1921 and 1926. "Extended" or "unconvenanted" benefits were granted regardless of the number of contributions made. Benefits were likewise increased with the result that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was depreciated from a credit balance of some £19,000,000 (at the close of the war) to a deficit of £115,000,000. The severe critic would say that this smacks mightily of expediency and political manoeuvre. This author, however, does not consign it wholly to that category.

The above is merely an attempt to finish the picture which Mr. McLarty endeavored to paint. If the facts blot out the rosy hue of the Labor Minister's pretty picture, we should face those facts. There is no wish to destroy the illusion for the mere sake of being critical. But the assumption that Unemployment Insurance, inaugurated at this critical time, will take care of post-war unemployment is, unfortunately, apt to materialize into an exaggerated form of wishful thinking.

## Rigid Control

The retention in the new Bill of the administrative Commission and the Advisory Committee is entirely commendable. It may be urged, particularly, that the Advisory Committee should be a really impartial, judicial committee, made up of an equal number of representatives of employers and of labor.

If the bill is passed, it should be surrounded by rigid regulations for administration and control. In no case should the plan be extended to include benefits to any person or group who have not been participants of the scheme under the original, or properly certified subsequent regulations, unless such extended or unconvenanted benefits can be properly certified as being actuarially sound and secure. It is this illusory practice of extending coverage beyond the limits of the original scheme which reduced the British fund to bankruptcy, and which would, likewise, undermine the security of such a measure in Canada.

## Careful Scrutiny

Furthermore, the insurance fund should be kept inviolate, used only to pay benefits provided under the scheme, and subject to careful periodic scrutiny by competent actuarial advisors. In this way only can accumulated benefits safely be paid.

Unemployment Insurance is not all wrong; nor is it a mere contrivance of the political mind. Unemployment Insurance set up as "insurance," and operated as "insurance," with all its limitations and safeguards, can, and does work. The question seems to resolve itself, therefore, not so much into "shall we have unemployment insurance?" as "should we have unemployment insurance now?" Again, should we jeopardize our ability to help win the war by diverting the millions of dollars it involves away from our concentrated war activities?

It may be that "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their Party," but, certainly, it is the time for all members of Parliament in Ottawa to think specifically of their constituents, their rights and their needs.

## Worry, Worry

In their desire to support the Party and deal swiftly and unanimously with this new legislation, the members must not shift the burden of responsibility and worry to the shoulders of the people whom they represent. This likely shifting of responsibility reminds one of the "sweet young thing" who was going for her first automobile ride with her young man. With a worried mind her mother undertook to caution her. "After you have been riding for a while," the mother said, "John may try to hold your hand. Well, when mother went buggy riding in the old days, her young man wanted to hold her hand. That's all right dear—Mother won't worry about that. After a while he will probably want to put his arm around your waist. Well, Mother won't worry about that.

But," she added, "after that he may want you to put your head on his shoulder, and that's where you must do something. Mother would worry about that." With all these injunctions the girl set out. When she returned her mother was waiting for her. "You were right," said her daughter. "John did ask to hold my hand, and I remembered you wouldn't worry about that—so I let him. And he did slip his arm around my waist, and I recalled you wouldn't worry about that, so I let it stay. Then, sure enough, he wanted me to put my head on his shoulder. Right there I stopped. I remembered what you said about worrying about that. So I just told him 'No, John! You put your head on my shoulder and let your mother worry!'"

The presentation of the Unemployment Insurance bill has created an opportunity for worry. But, however much it may be important to relieve Mr. King of worry in the present session, the Members should not, in their loyalty to him and the Liberal party, place the onus of responsibility on their constituent "mothers." Now is the time, surely, when the Members should prove by their careful and thoughtful consideration of this very important legislative measure that they are servants worthy of their hire.

It might be well to remember, for instance, that Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia are the only provinces in Canada whose population is less than 50 per cent rural, so that unemployment insurance would affect, primarily, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, although these provinces, too, have a large percentage of the population engaged in agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, and mining — "excepted" employments.

Every voter who went to the polls on March 26th, last, by his vote placed his future welfare in the hands of his party member. It is the solemn duty, therefore, of each Member to protect the interests of his constituents. It is not enough to present to the country an amicable, unified front. While it may be true that "in unity there is strength," one must be very sure that it is not merely strength of purpose. The will to do, however swift or unanimous, is not enough. Strength of purpose must, to have lasting value, be accompanied by safety of design.

In these days of stark realism, one should not perhaps attempt, outside

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THE FORGE of one of England's depot ships, called "nests". When submarines return from patrol, they are immediately re-fuelled and re-ammunitioned from the depot ship. And while the crews are off on leave, engineers make all the repairs necessary to make the submarine ready for another voyage.

passed in 1911 it covered less than 2,500,000 wage earners.

The first great step to widen the coverage came in 1916 in the midst of war, with the anticipation that such additional coverage would afford valuable protection in the aftermath. That coverage practically doubled the numbers who came under the benefits. "When the bill came before the House in Great Britain," Mr. McLarty declared, "there was no discussion on the first, second, and third readings of the bill and discussion was so brief in committee

British Fund showed an accumulated balance of nearly £19,000,000.

Immediately following the Armistice, however, the contingency against which the proponents of Canada's new bill hope to provide, happened in England. Employment declined, and there was a heavy influx on the labor market of ex-service men. Unemployment figures rose to unprecedented heights. To meet this emergency the Exchequer undertook to pay what they termed an "out-of-work-donation" to ex-service men and civilian workers. And this, ac-



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Income taxes have been increased—but so has our determination to defeat the Nazi Reich. The income tax helps buy the planes, tanks, guns, shells and ships with which our men will smash the power of the enemy. A Savings Account opened at The Bank of Toronto today—and followed by regular deposits—will enable you to do your duty. The Manager of The Bank of Toronto is ready to advise you of the amount you will need—and how best to budget for planned saving.

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# ALUMINUM



# The London Stock Exchange And The War Drive

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night Financial Correspondent in London

THE London Stock Exchange, where nearly £20,000 million of securities are listed, and which was, in pre-war days, one of the leading organs of world finance, has now but one purpose—to serve the Government's war drive. All prejudices and preconceptions have been put aside. All the old ideas of interest-rates, of the relation between Government bonds and industrial ordinary shares, have gone by the board. The vested interests which were supposed to do well in wartime are out of the picture. So are industrial shares, which represent these interests.

The favored theory before the war, and in its early months, was that the immense borrowing programme of the Treasury would gradually force up the rate of interest and thus depress the value of Government stocks. The experience has been quite the reverse. Government bonds are at higher levels than before the war, and new loans have been successfully issued. The Treasury has a clear conception of the interest-rate structure, from which it has so far shown no sign of deviating. Three per cent war borrowing is the

The London Stock Exchange, once one of the leading organs of world finance, is to-day devoting itself entirely to serving the Government's war drive.

Before the War, the theory was that the immense amount of Government borrowing being done would force up the rate of interest and thus depress the value of Government stocks. But just the reverse has happened: Government bonds are at higher levels than before the War and new loans have been successfully issued. One reason for this is the fact that Government borrowing has been placed on a 3 per cent basis; the other is that no private interests are being allowed to obstruct the nation's interests. And so firm has the Government's grasp become on the financial structure that it is doubtful if it will be relinquished in the post-War period, and if investment resume its pre-War nature.

basis of the programme. Five-year bonds are on a 2 per cent basis, "irredeemables" about 3%. This is a much cheaper basis than that ruling in the last war, exemplified by the 5 per cent War Loan.

## Nation First

The importance of this borrowing policy is not only in the low rate of interest, as a help to the Treasury, but also in the principle introduced effectively for the first time into British finance: the principle whereby no private interests are allowed to obstruct the nation's requirements. This principle may seem natural and obvious enough in time of war, but it certainly did not always operate in 1914-18. In the first place, much higher rates of interest had to be offered to attract money into Government bonds. (Now substantial sums are being lent by institutions and private individuals free of interest). Secondly, holders of ordinary shares were not called upon to make the great sacrifices now represented in the steep and steady fall in equity-share values. On the contrary, despite Excess Profits Tax (which was always well short of the present 100 per cent), equity shares in many cases reflected the wartime increase in industrial profits.

The Government has attacked vested interests—if it is fair to suggest that they had to be attacked—on two fronts. It has cut down the profit on Government contracts to the barest minimum, and imposed drastic taxation on all profit increases; and it has

encouraged the investing public to boycott all markets of the Stock Exchange outside of the gilt-edged market. There is every reason to believe that the Treasury has approved of the "disastrous" fall in prices of industrial and commodity and miscellaneous shares, just as the Government certainly feels no qualms about the non-essential businesses and professions which have been virtually ruined by the war.

## "Stop The Rot"

A movement is now on foot, however, to "stop the rot" in the industrial markets of the Stock Exchange. There is a danger that private losses will reach such proportions that the investor's faith in the whole institution of investment will be shaken. While gilt-edged prices are so firmly held there is little danger of such a change of heart. But there is no guarantee that Government bonds will survive the coming crucial period of the war without occasional relapses to the minimum prices fixed by the Treasury. When minimum prices are reached, and no dealings may be done at lower levels, the gilt-edged market becomes "frozen," as in the early weeks of the war. Then the holder of Government bonds, however he may be in need of funds, cannot sell his securities and liquidity, for some investors the greatest virtue of all in Government bonds in normal times, is only to be found in miscellaneous investments. Should this temporary "freezing" occur, industrial shares would have to be sold by those who

needed funds; so that there is a strong argument for keeping the industrial markets intact as a second line.

It is doubtful if investment will ever resume its pre-war nature. The guiding hand of the Government is too firmly on the reins to be easily released; nor is it, indeed, possible in modern conditions to give over the nation's economic affairs again to free enterprise. The automatic valuation of Government stocks, debentures, and industrial shares, that sensitive mechanism which determined the distribution of the people's savings over the various needs of the Government and industry, has been eliminated from the economic engine. In a modified form, it will, of course, be installed again after the war. But the mere fact that vast new issues of Government stock will be on the market will unbalance the markets' functions. The volume of active dealings in Government bonds before the war was already disproportionate to the volume of industrial dealings, and the industrial markets are now so narrow that they can be said to have ceased normal operations.

## Government Market

The issue of new capital for any purpose is rigidly controlled by the Treasury, so that the Stock Exchange performs little more than the rudimentary function of facilitating changes in ownership of stocks. The new 2½ per cent loan, issued "through the tap" at a flat buying and selling price of par, could very well be negotiated without the intervention of the Stock Exchange. Indeed, as there is no "turn" in the price, it is only as a patriotic duty that jobbers carry the stock on their books at all. The discount market has for years past done little more than arrange short-term finance for the Treasury, playing no useful part in the conduct of international and domestic trade. The Stock Exchange, with its function of intermediary for capital for long-term requirements, is not likely to become similarly obsolete, but will evidently continue after the war to act mainly as a market for Government bonds.

These developments are in accordance with the times. The old organs of finance and commerce dwindle in importance when the Government, through its growing number of departments, coheres and directs the country's life.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

MONETA Porcupines Mines produced \$584,126 in gold during the first half of 1940. Current operations are on a basis of 5,400 tons of ore per month, and with very close to \$100,000 monthly output.

Gold flowing to the United States reached a new peak during the month of June, amounting to \$1,162,975,000 for the one month. This was occasioned in large measure through the collapse of the Netherlands, Belgium and France. It is believed the flood tide has finally been reached and passed and that from now on there may reasonably be a tapering off.

Sherritt-Gordon Mines, producing at a rate of over \$3,500,000 annually, and with ore reserves valued at close to \$30,000,000 at the current price of metals, now ranks next to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company as leading mine of Canada's middle west.

Gold producing mines in Canada, under the spur of patriotism, are showing every sign of full co-operation with the Minister of Finance at Ottawa for all possible increase in output of gold during this current period of national emergency. This applies to all mining enterprises, small as well as large.

McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines has improved its ore position during recent months. The mill is operating at close to 6,000 tons per month, and with output around \$75,000 to \$80,000.

Leitch Gold Mines produced \$220,960 in the three months ended June 30. Recovery averaged \$27.82 per ton. The mill continues to operate at over 2,650 tons per month. For the past nine months the recovery has averaged over \$27.75 per ton. Although the mine is one of small tonnage, yet the high grade nature of the ore has enabled it to enjoy impressive earnings power.

Preston East Dome Mines produced \$1,101,217 in gold during the first six months of 1940, at an operating cost of just \$337,560. Excess profit tax was estimated at \$105,415 and \$391,436 was devoted to capital expenditure. The shaft has been completed to 1,650 feet in depth. After station-cutting is completed, work will centre upon making seven new levels ready for general development.

Gold miners in Canada held a conference at the middle of July with Hon. J. L. Isley, Minister of Finance, with a view toward co-ordination of gold mining and military service. Following the conference Geo. C. Bateman, metals controller, sent a

## To Help You Pay YOUR INCOME TAX Next April 30th

To pay your necessarily increased income tax when it falls due next April, we suggest that you open immediately at the Bank a special savings account just for income tax purposes, and deposit each week, each fortnight or each month enough of your income to accumulate by next April the full amount of your tax. By faithfully following this plan you will be fully prepared and will avoid embarrassment.

The Bank of Montreal is glad to offer this special service to make it somewhat easier for you to meet your tax obligation to help our country.



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telegram to managers of gold mines, stating: "Please inform your employees that in carrying on their present work, they are performing a real service to this country. You should also inform them that you will co-operate with the authorities in charge of the military training scheme in working out an orderly program so that while all eligible men will receive training, it will be done in such a way as to disrupt operations as little as possible."

Pickle Crow Gold Mines produced \$700,159 in gold during the three months ended June 30, compared with \$686,666 in the preceding quarter. So far during 1940 the output has been a little higher than that obtained during the corresponding period of 1939.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines produced \$8,406,298 during the first half of 1940. This compared with \$7,455,531 in the first half of 1939. Net profit for the six months ended June 30 was \$2,968,431 or a fraction over 60 cents per share, compared

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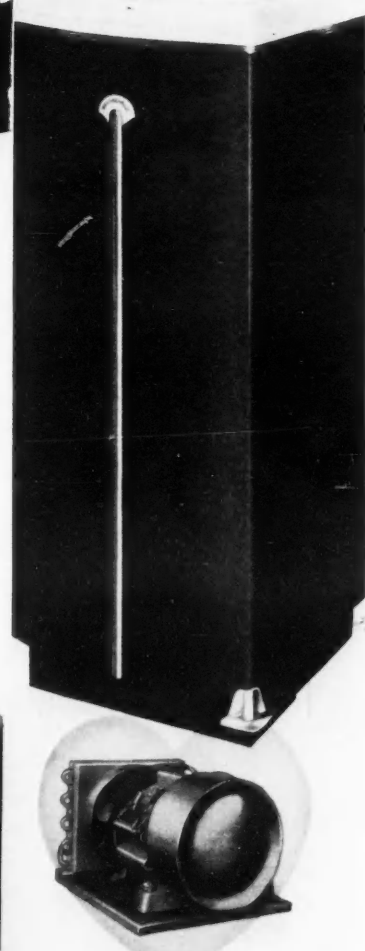
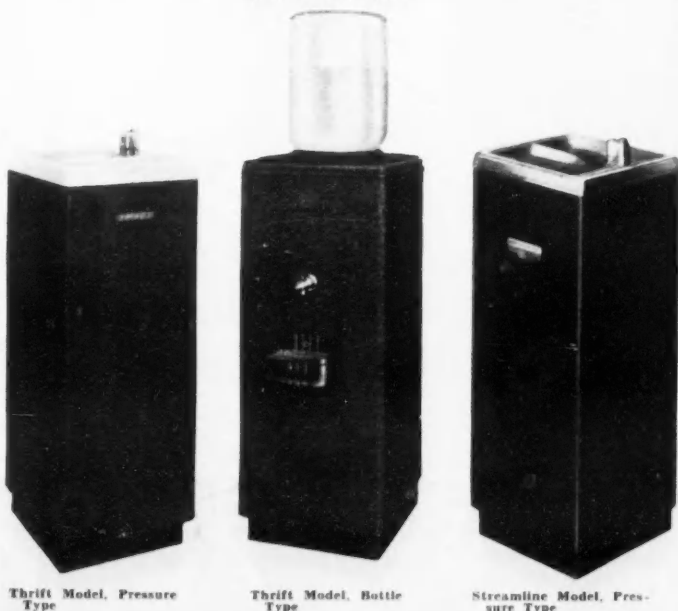


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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 27, 1940

## Toronto Enjoys a Summer of Flesh-and-Blood Drama

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

FOR the first time in their lives many young Torontonians are seeing real flesh-and-blood actors, on stage, from New York, Hollywood and abroad, because two men had the business acumen and foresight to gamble on the outcome of a combination of big names, good plays and summer prices. The result has been that some fifteen hundred people are crowding each performance of the Royal Alex-

Left. While the carriage-trade is amply represented, approximately ninety percent. of the summer theatre-goers arrive by street car. Right. That Toronto may become Canada's theatrical producing centre is suggested in this trio of stage and screen stars, all appearing in separate plays, but all arriving for performance or rehearsal. From left to right: Margaret Bannerman, Canadian-born star of the London stage; Francis Lederer, Czechoslovakian stage and screen star; Peggy Wood of Broadway, who Shaw says is the greatest of all actresses who have played the name part in his "Candida".

andra playhouse in approval of one of the most successful summer theatre projects on the continent.

Unlike other hot-weather ventures in the field of the drama, this one bears no relation to the cow-barn efforts so widely acclaimed across the border. Tender love-scenes are not disturbed by the mooing of livestock, nor the triumphant cackling of a hen announcing the laying of an egg. Here, the setting is metropolitan and in an atmosphere air-conditioned. In other words, it is summer theatre in top hat and tails, rather than straw hat and overalls.

Because there are no amateurs in the casts, patrons are spared that guinea-pig feeling of being in a Thespian laboratory conducted by stage-struck youngsters eager to prove their theatrical abilities. The exigency of a production schedule makes it imperative that the most minor member

Left. A bird's-eye view looking down from the flies shows the stage carpenters and property men setting the opening scene for the evening's performance. Centre. A packed house greets the actors as the curtain rises. Upper Right. "The Pursuit of Happiness" is a hit! Craning around Francis Lederer, the star, are the principals, from left to right, Adelyn Bushnell, Roy Roberts, Don Shelton, Ethel Britton, Marshall Bradford and Byron Russell. Lower Right. Curtain time and Frank McCoy gives last minute instructions to Byron Russell, Peggy Wood, Roy Roberts and Romney Brent in "Candida".

of each show be an efficient professional. For summer theatre, both for actors and producer, as well as technicians, scenic designers and costumers, is one of the hardest jobs in the profession.

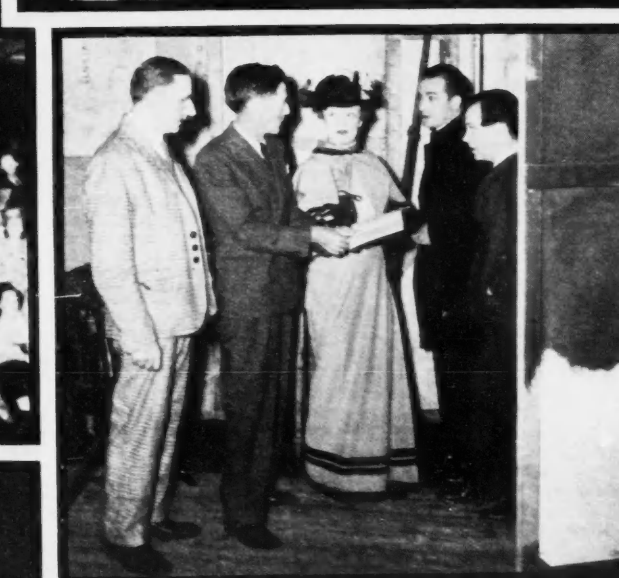
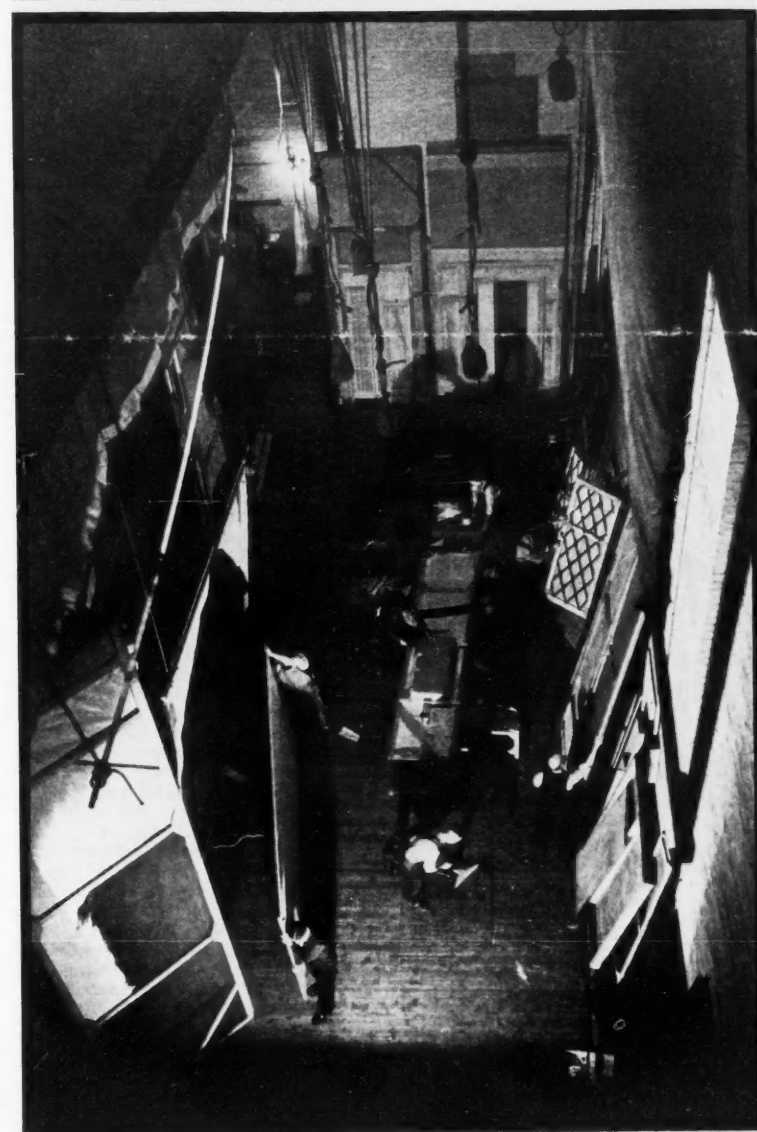
DURING the regular season there are usually four weeks for rehearsal and two weeks of try-outs for changes in personnel or re-writes in plot or dialogue, but for the summer months the casts for three plays must be kept in motion—the current show, the one that is simultaneously in rehearsal, and the one that is coming two weeks hence. All of which makes it necessary that every back-stage member responsible for the entertainment must be tops in his or her field.

Among the stars who have played so far this summer are Bramwell Fletcher, Violet Heming, Florence Reed, Peggy Wood and Francis Lederer.

Left. Under the tutelage of Frank McCoy, Francis Lederer and Ethel Britton rehearse the famous "bundling" scene in "The Pursuit of Happiness". Right. Property men setting the stage for the first act of "Candida".

er. Scheduled are Margaret Bannerman, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Edward Everett Horton, Sylvia Sydney, Miriam Hopkins, Ina Claire and other equally famous names of the stage and screen. With talent such as this, prices ranging from fifty cents to a dollar and a public traditionally critical, but nevertheless appreciative when given something worthwhile to cheer about, seems to be the formula for the success of the present venture, which has now become exciting news among box-office statisticians along Broadway. Already the

(Continued on page 19)





# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Munz A Rare Technician

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE brilliant Polish pianist Mieczyslaw Munz made his second appearance in Toronto within a few months at last week's concert in Varsity Arena. He again played the Rachmaninoff Rhapsody for piano and orchestra which he introduced to local listeners with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last winter. It gains in appeal with repetition, glowing melodious, ingenious in harmonic combinations and stupendous in demands on the execution of the soloist. It is remarkable what an inspiration the fluent melodies of Paganini have been to greater composers than himself—Schumann, Liszt, Brahms and now Rachmaninoff. From one of the violinist's themes the Russian has built up a tone-poem more profoundly rich and emotional than anything Paganini dreamed of. It had an ideal interpreter in Mr. Munz. His touch is beautiful with the qualities of mystery and poetic rapture that characterize Rachmaninoff at his best. His finger-technique is magical in expert ease; never used for meretricious effect but glorious in emotional climaxes. The role of the orchestra is that of accompanist; yet the work is very intricately scored and demands imagination and finesse, amply evident in Mr. Stewart's direction.

For the rest of it Mr. Stewart gave a program of short works, replete with melody and elegance. The serenity of 18th century London was recalled in the first symphony of William Boyce (1710-1779) one of the great musical organizers of his time. Based on traditional English airs, it is soothing and gracious. The grace and suavity of the same period were pres-

ent in Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, which came a generation later, and illustrated the broad development of the orchestral fabric achieved after Boyce's day. Both symphonies were rendered by Mr. Stewart in the courtly atmosphere of their time.

Everyone knows the airs of Ambrose Thomas' overture to "Mignon," but it is only in a distinguished rendering by a large orchestra that one realizes the composer's exquisite use of harp and woodwind. Thomas was carrying on a tradition he had learned of Jean François Lesueur, court conductor of France under both Napoleon and the Bourbons. Lesueur is forgotten but lives in his pupils, twelve of whom won the Prix de Rome, including not merely Thomas but Berlioz and Gounod. It was a tradition that despised blatancy, and exalted delicacy and classic grace in the use of orchestral tones. Its persistence could be noted in Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre," Dukas' "Apprentice Sorcerer" and Debussy's "Moonlight," all played with distinction. Listening to them they seemed echoes of a past that has been abruptly destroyed. If Nazism is to prevail, the charm and fragrance of French musical tradition will vanish as completely as have poetry and grandeur from contemporary German music.

### Montreal Experiment

Montreal's large population of ardent music-lovers is profoundly interested in an experimental enterprise which has been rehearsing for some months, a Women's Symphony Orchestra. It is enthusiastically supported by the



BRILLIANT STAR OF THE LONDON STAGE and British films, Toronto-born Margaret Bannerman will make her first stage appearance in Canada when she is seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre all next week in Somerset Maugham's brilliant comedy, "Our Betters", in which Miss Bannerman starred for two solid years at the Globe Theatre, London. She will be supported by an outstanding cast among whose members will be Don Shelton, popular young juvenile actor, last seen here with Ethel Barrymore in "Whiteoaks".

Ladies' Morning Musical Club, 1100 strong, and many minor groups. Its conductor is Ethel Stark, an able violinist, who is also a pupil in conducting of the brilliant baton-wielder, Fritz Reiner. During residence in the United States she had some experience in directing orchestral groups. When at the instance of various women musicians she undertook the task, she went seriously to work and established strict discipline in connection with attendance at rehearsals. She refused to attempt a flash-in-the-pan showing by a scratch orchestra; and after arduous work now has an orchestra of approximately fifty well-drilled women, ready to make their debut.

The distinguished Canadian tenor, Nicolas Massue of the Metropolitan Opera, is spending some weeks in his native land, and is soloist in the broadcast "Sevillana" conducted by Henri Miro. On a recent afternoon he was interviewed on Mrs. Pierre Casgrain's broadcast "Femina," which is heard

over the French network. Mr. Massue is descended from a famous French-Canadian family, which figured in the political history of both Quebec and Manitoba, and received his musical education at Florence under the famous baritone Ancona. He made his operatic debut in Italy in 1931 and during the next five years sang leading roles at Naples, Trieste, Leghorn, Vienna and Riga. On his return to America in 1936 he was immediately engaged by the Metropolitan. On Mrs. Casgrain's program he sang two lyrics, "Lied" by Cesar Franck, and "Love's Secret" by Bantock.

### C.N.E. Scholarships

For the first time the Canadian National Exhibition is awarding scholarships of a value of \$500 each to winners of this year's vocal, violin and piano competitions. These should prove a stronger incentive than the gold medals awarded in the past. They may be used for tuition in any section of Canada where the recipient lives; and in cases where students are unable to defray their own living expenses during tuition, an amount not exceeding \$150 may be used for that purpose. Gold medalists of former years will be eligible provided they participate again in the general competitions. Scholarships will be awarded by special adjudicators, from among outstanding participants in the general competitions.

Arthur Benjamin, the famous composer and pianist, now resident in Vancouver, recently played an extensive broadcast program from that city. The principal work was Franck's Choral Prelude and Fugue 2. Other selections were Russian and early Italian. The latter group included a Pastoral by Leonardo da Vinci, Arietta by Leonardo Leo, a Sonata by Cimarosa, and a Gigue by Rutini.

The famous director, Dalton Baker, is directing the choral part of a broadcast "Sanctuary" from Vancouver which includes readings of a reflective character by Ira Dilworth, CBC regional director for British Columbia. Mr. Baker's selections are choice, including some of the more beautiful of historic hymns and such classics as Schubert's "To Music" and Mendelssohn's "Departure."

In addition to conducting weekly Promenade Symphony Concerts at Winnipeg, Geoffrey Waddington is directing a broadcast series on the Western network entitled "For Friends of Music." Mozart's "Don Juan" Overture and the Persian Dance from Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina" were featured on his most recent program. The guest soloist was Ruth Markus, who in June made so admirable an impression at a Proms concert in Toronto.

The gifted violinist Jean de Rimanczy with string orchestra provides a distinguished broadcast from Vancouver entitled "Classics for Today." He has recently been featuring arrangements of familiar works by Maurice Miles.

Dr. Healey Willan, foremost Canadian composer, and Elie Spivak, concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, are among the large musical summer colony at Vancouver. They have completed a series of six joint recitals and at the final event on July 24 played a work of historic interest, the Sonata in D minor by John Humphries. The composer was an English violinist who died in 1730 in his 23rd year. Despite his youth he composed considerable music of very high promise. Dr. Willan has also commenced a series of organ recitals at St. Andrew's Wesley Church in which he will play a number of his own compositions.

Herbert Nystrom, a gifted lyric tenor, who has won many awards at the Saskatchewan Music Festivals, recently made his network debut from Vancouver. He has for a time been absent from Canada and is well known as a soloist in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The famous Toronto violinist, Albert Pratz, has been sojourning in Winnipeg, and among other radio activities

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has been directing a chamber music group. One of its important performers has been Schumann's Quintet, with Anna Moncrieff Hovey at the keyboard, Mr. Pratz, violin, Zara Nelsova, 'cello, Paul Olynnyk, double bass, and Michael Barton, viola.

### Australian Composers

An Empire recital was recently arranged at Vancouver featuring Clement Q. Williams, eminent Australian baritone, Viola Morris and Victoria Anderson, English duo-singers, and Enid Conley, pianist. The program was devoted to Australian composers, including Vera Buck, William G. James, Roy Agney, Arthur Benjamin, Dorothy Greville, Margaret Sutherland, Iris de Rego and Frank Hutchens. The latter is the head of the Australian Conservatory of Music, at Sydney, N.S.W. The only non-Antipodean composer was Elie Spivak, Bridge, represented by a setting of "The Graceful Swaying Wattle" by an Australian writer, Veronica Mason. The recital included two songs of Australian aborigines, "Jabbin-Jabbin" and "Bingo-Bingo," and a Maori song of farewell "Po-Kare-Kare."



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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## Dickens Had Only Two

BY W. S. MILNE

TALE OF THREE CITIES, by D. L. Murray. Musson. \$3.00.

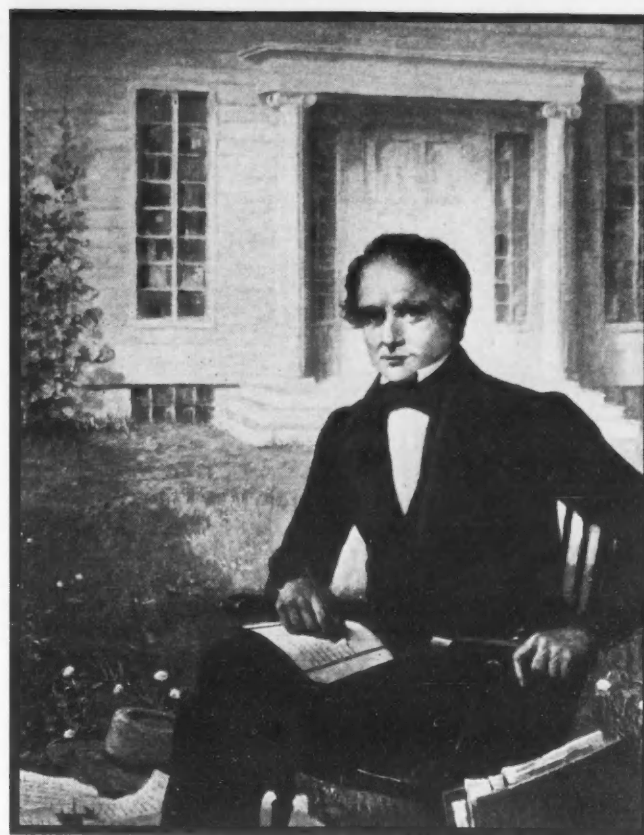
MY OPINION of this book was considerably higher when I was half-way through it than it is now. The first half is rare stuff, vivid and robust. The characterizations are excellent, the action rapid, and the atmosphere and settings picturesque and convincing. But then it goes historical; the stage is crowded with famous and infamous names, and the fortunes of the hero become so entirely at the mercy of the intrigues of courtiers and politicians and the blundering strategy of incompetent generals, that he is relegated to puppet-status, and very nearly lost in the shuffle.

The three cities of the title are Rome, London and Paris. The story starts in Rome, in 1858. The hero is a young monk, about whose birth there is a secret. He falls in love with a beautiful lady, whose brother is a revolutionary fugitive, guilty of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. He helps the brother to escape and by so doing is compelled to forsake his convent. He journeys to England in an attempt to trace down a clue to his parentage, and becomes first apprentice to a tombstone-maker, and then assistant to a Punch and Judy showman. This section of the novel, almost half, is the best part of it. It is full of vivid character-sketches in the Dickensian tradition, and the disciple is not unworthy of his master. Mr. Murray is particularly successful in making us see London of that time through the eyes of an unworldly young Italian artist.

Then the story shifts to Paris. Deodato learns the secret of his birth, and is taken under the protection of the emperor. He becomes an officer

in a crack regiment, and meets again the lady he had briefly seen and adored in Rome. She is now married to a French nobleman. His continued adoration involves him in further intrigue and conspiracy, and he is forced to resign his commission. Then comes the Franco-Prussian war. Deodato volunteers as a private, and the author takes us with great thoroughness through the pitiful and scandalous details of that tragically bungled campaign. The war over, and the lady's husband dead, the lovers at length marry, but their happiness is brief. They become involved in the squalid melodrama of the commune, and are swept away on the tide of the Paris rabble. The conspirator-brother, who has been popping in and out, in unashamedly melodramatic fashion, now does a Sydney Carton, and saves Deodato, but the beautiful Ludovica is sacrificed to the author's desire for a strong curtain, and Deodato returns to Rome, purified by suffering or something, to become a world-renowned sculptor.

The book would make an excellent movie, particularly if the French section were reduced to half its length, and the story closed with the reuniting of the lovers on the death of the husband. Someone dark and dashing, like Laurence Olivier, would make a fine figure out of Deodato, and there would be a host of excellent bit-players for character-actors. Ludovica, though, would have to be brought to life more thoroughly than Mr. Murray has done. She does not appear much in the first three hundred pages, however, and for these I have nothing but praise. They are worth reading by themselves, but if you go on much past that, don't say I didn't warn you.



PORTRAIT OF JUDGE HALIBURTON, author of "Sam Slick", by Sir Wyly Grier, recently unveiled at the opening of the Haliburton Memorial Museum at Windsor, N.S. The artist portrays the Judge sitting before his home "Clifton", which is now the Museum, sketching a verbal rough draft of his characters before dictating the prose. The house was erected by Haliburton while he was a Justice of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, and it was in the library here that the historian, statesman and early American humorist did some of his finest writing. It was rebuilt through the efforts of Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Minister of Highways and Public Works of Nova Scotia, and the interest of the Canadian Authors' Association.

from this narrative. He has been invariably on the side of the forces of destruction, not through any studied purpose or deep conviction, but—what is more appalling—from a combination of levity and incompetence which has perhaps made him all the more dangerous.

On at least two occasions von Papen has played a central role in the major developments of our own time. If he has not actually determined the course of events, he has at least been the instrument of underlying forces in bringing certain events to pass. The first example was the part he played in bringing Hitler into power in Germany. The second was his success in persuading Schuschnigg to consent to the interview with Hitler which led to the downfall of Austria. And to these instances Oswald Dutch would add a third—the share of von Papen in the negotiations which led to the German-Soviet pact of last August and the consequent outbreak of the present war.

The story of these first two episodes has been told by many persons and from many angles. The story of the Soviet negotiations is less well known, and even the brief treatment in the present volume rests more on assumptions than on direct evidence. But the assumptions are not unreasonable; and though they do not present von Papen as the originator of the Soviet pact, they do assign him a major role in the preliminary negotiations which led to that agreement.

Events of this magnitude are a good deal for any man to have on his conscience. But von Papen's conscience seems tough enough to bear anything. His combination of egotism and ambition has throughout his life led him from one intrigue to another, and the fatalities which resulted from his activities never seem to have shaken his faith in himself or his determination to cut a figure before the world. In America his sabotage activities discredited his government, and his criminal carelessness with the records of these activities cost the lives of a number of those who had aided him. In Germany his treachery and unscrupulousness delivered the government of the Republic to Hitler and ultimately led to the death or disappearance of men who had been his close friends and associates. And in the case of Schuschnigg it was a monstrous and deliberate betrayal by von Papen which precipitated the train of events leading to the tragedy of Austria.

This is a great deal for a man of few talents and no character to have accomplished. It is all the more striking in the light of von Papen's record of disastrous failure in any constructive enterprise. His persistence in intrigue has been equalled only by his ineptitude; and yet it has brought him successive opportunities to exercise anew his peculiar genius. The only hope is that his present associates will share the fate of his former ones. It is on that hopeful note that the book closes. "The question for me," says the author, "is not whether or no Herr von Papen will dig Hitler's grave. That question I answer with an immediate yes, although I make no claim to be a prophet. The only question that remains open is, When?"

## An Early Hitler

BY L. A. MacKAY

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, by Lewis V. Cummings. Thomas Allen. \$4.50.

THE first, and still the greatest European expert of the "blitzkrieg" was Alexander III of Macedonia, commonly known as Alexander the Great. Almost twenty-three centuries have passed since his birth, centuries

of virtually incessant warfare; yet military historians are practically unanimous in the belief that in all that time Europe has not produced a military mind to equal his. Was he anything more than an incomparable military genius? In his own lifetime he was worshipped as a god, and disdained as a madman. In the Middle Ages he became a fabulous hero of romance. The era of centralized monarchies saw in him the great organizer and standard-bearer of civilization. The development of national and racial mythologies in the nineteenth century presented him as a great man gone wrong, who dissipated the Pure Greek heritage among a lot of low Orientals. Still more recently, there has been a tendency to exalt him as an enlightened forerunner of the cosmopolitan ideal.

Mr. Cummings, while doing full justice to Alexander's immense energy, his towering imagination, his almost uncanny personal magnetism, inclines in the end to something not far from the verdict of Nero's prime minister, that Alexander was "a gangster from his very boyhood, the hane alike of enemies and of friends, a man who considered it the height of happiness to be the dread of every man alive." There can be little doubt that limitless and ruthless personal ambition was the main driving force behind Alexander's brilliant career.

## VACATIONING

WIVES go gaily off, I know  
Without misgiving, qualm or pause  
But I, for one, shall never go  
Vacationing alone because

You might become the lonely lover  
Recalling pretty things about me  
But chances are you would discover  
How well you get along without me!

MAY RICHSTONE.

and Mr. Cummings criticises very shrewdly those who would read too much into the celebrated program of "harmony," pointing out that it seems to have been dictated primarily by the military needs of his policy.

Yet it can hardly be denied that Alexander was aware, and rightly aware, of his importance as an innovator, the originator of an entirely new and fruitful order in the Mediterranean and the Near East. The man whose influence was so great that a recent book on military history can give his name to the whole period B.C. 336-A.D. 1453 was more than a mere hot-tempered adventurer; his mind was both receptive and productive of new and highly significant political ideas.

Yet though one may not accept entirely Mr. Cummings' verdict, the care and enthusiasm he has put into the study of one of the world's most fascinating characters make his book as interesting as it is instructive. Mr. Cummings' presentation of the background of fourth century Greek history is frequently dubious, and in a few cases definitely erroneous; but in the narrative of the Eastern campaigns Mr. Cummings brings to bear a personal geographical knowledge such as no previous historian could claim, and his account here is definitely the clearest and most consistent yet put forward. His account of Alexander's difficulties with his army also bears the mark of robust common sense and a practical acquaintance with military psychology. It is a pity that the book is marred by somewhat careless proof-reading. Proper names in particular are misspelled by the dozen. These mistakes however may occasionally bewilder, but will seldom seriously mislead the average reader.



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## FILM PARADE

### School-Girl's Treat

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S just a question whether that high-class scandal about the Duke de Praslin, the mad Duchesse and the lovely governess is suitable classroom material for young misses at the Louise M. Alcott stage of their development. In "All This and Heaven Too" Warner Brothers assume that it is and have cast the story in that form. So we have the victim and heroine of the story, Mademoiselle DeLuz (Bette Davis) devoting the whole of French hour to a recital of her tragedy. Mademoiselle omits nothing, except the more carnal aspects of the story, which we are to assume never existed. For the rest, she gives her pop-eyed little charges the works—the tormented Duke, the furious sex-mad Duchesse, the scenes, the back-stairs gossip, her own persecution from the Walter Winchells of the period, and then the big murder scene, with screams and chokings and the ducal bed-room a shambles of blood and shattered furniture. Well, no wonder Mademoiselle was a success with her little pupils. (My French teacher was a grim, reticent little woman, a fanatical grammarian who never admitted the existence of sex except in the endings of French nouns and qualifying adjectives. What we would have given in those days for an hour with Mademoiselle DeLuz!)

To grown-up movie-goers, long separated from the school-room the seminary approach to a highly notorious scandal will hardly appeal so much. Indeed it seems to offer about every disadvantage a producer could think up for himself. It lengthens out a story that is already overlong—two hours and twenty minutes in all. It makes it necessary for the director to give us the whole narrative backwards. It imposes a miss-ish quality

on the whole story that is quite out of character in so turbulent and Bronte-esque a tragedy.

Apart from the school prologue and epilogue the chief flaw in "All This and Heaven Too" lies in weakness of characterization. Miss DeLuz's virtues seem to be chiefly negative and Bette Davis's stormy talents have to be subdued throughout to a meek passivity. As for the Duke himself, what is one to make of a gentleman too high-minded to reveal his love by more than a murmur or a glance and not too fastidious to murder his Duchesse? The cautious overlay of whitewash here defeats both reason and the facts.

By contrast the one strongly revealed character, the Duchesse de Praslin (Barbara O'Neill) is magnificent. Barbara O'Neill showed what she could do as the beautiful mad wife in "When Tomorrow Comes." She goes far beyond that characterization here. By turn tragic, hateful, sombre and maniacal, she alone seems to build the picture to its fateful climax. It is her performance that often gives morbid reality to a situation that always tends to fall into inconsistencies and innocent implausibilities.

From the production point of view, of course, it's a wonderful show, rich, glittering and profusely detailed. For all its length too, it seldom drags. But it is essentially a candied version of what seems, from the records, to have been a fairly noxious, if high-class, murder and suicide case.

I SUSPECT that the reason "A Bill For Divorcement" seems a little faded today isn't so much because of its central problem—hereditary insanity—as because of its heroine. Those frank fearless girls who talked so alarmingly about their future babies to shrinking relatives seem a little quaint today. I don't know what particular set of facts the clear-eyed younger generation is facing at present, but I'm pretty sure they're not going about knocking over the old-fashioned taboos that exercised Miss Clemence Dane's heroine.

Maureen O'Hara is handsome and spirited throughout the story. Adolphe Menjou, as the demented father, is properly dishevelled, Herbert Marshall, as the heroine's future stepfather, properly soigné. The cast includes Dame May Whitty and Fay Bainter, so you can see there's absolutely nothing wrong with the acting. Strictly speaking there's nothing wrong with the play, which is well constructed dramatically, and frequently moving. It's just old hat—the kind of old hat that's still so awfully good no one can quite bear to throw it out in the alley. . . . I really got a lot more entertainment out of "Turnabout," a Thorne Smith fable full of violent surprises and raucous improprieties, but funny.



HERTHA GLATZ, the celebrated contralto who appears as soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena next Thursday night.



# PORTS OF CALL

## Across the Great Lakes

BY CHARLOTTE KYLE

NOW is the time to spread out the pleasure maps of Canada and look into the resort question. Having to be a landlubber most of the year is a state of affairs which few can avoid, so naturally wandering eyes turn to lakes and rivers for water trips.

The largest inland expanse of water in the world is conveniently situated for summer cruising so that Canadians and Americans can enjoy an exhilarating voyage either as a break in a transcontinental train journey or as a holiday cruise far away from hot and crowded cities.

Luxury ships have, since 1912, operated a delightful circle or one-way cruise between Port McNicoll and Port William and its twin city Port Arthur, via the Soo Canal. From 1883 to 1912, a steamship service with Owen Sound, Ont., as the eastern terminus has been operated, and now there is an alternate cruise between Owen Sound and the twin cities through the North Inside Channel of Manitoulin Island. Either of these graphic and historical routes provides a holiday of scenic pleasure. Life on board is similar to that enjoyed on an ocean voyage, for there are days of relaxation and shipboard activity, including deck sports: shuffleboard, quoits, sun-bathing, dancing, morning bouillon, afternoon tea, impromptu parties and midnight snacks.

The voyage from either of the terminals covers approximately 530 miles, and at times the ship is completely out of sight of land. Voyaging westward twice a week, a boat train leaves Toronto in the early afternoon and for two hours journeys through rolling Ontario farm lands past such typical summer resorts as Alliston and Coldwater and on to the harbor of Port McNicoll. Here is the end of the train track and the beginning of the cruise, for only a lovely flower garden divides train from ship, and the gangplank is a garden walk.

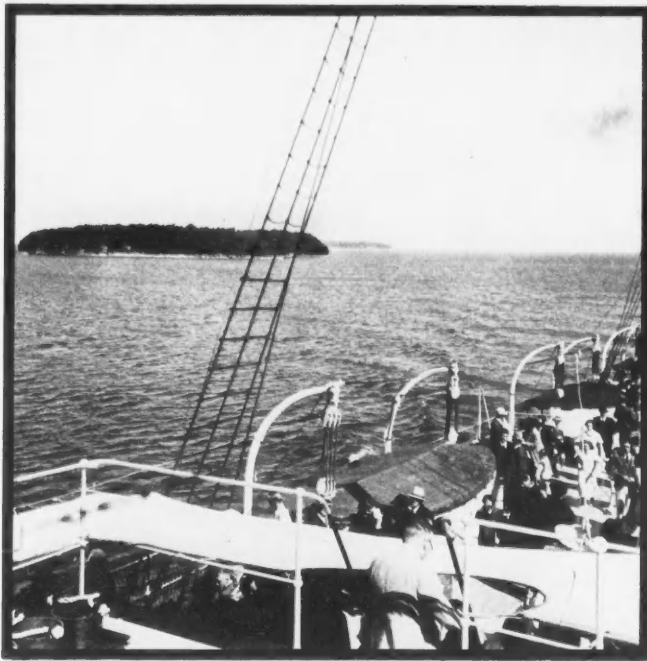
The immaculate white ship, trimmed with gleaming brass is a pretty sight, and what with the customary business of transferring the baggage to the staterooms and the familiar buzz of farewells, a lively scene is created.

Port McNicoll is situated on the shores of Georgian Bay, and is an important grain centre. The huge elevators, which store the country's wheat, rear high along the waterfront and, as the ship gently glides out of the dock, the upper decks are lined with groups of happy voyagers waving goodbyes to the town folk who make a habit each summer of seeing the ship weigh anchor. A similar scene takes place at Port William when the cruise begins from that port.

### Thoughtful Service

The routine of placing the baggage in each airy stateroom before the sail actually begins, is one of the first reminders of thoughtful service. The orchestra plays lively music and the voyage invariably starts with a bracing "constitutional" around the decks, a peek at the captain's bridge and an inspection of the lounge and spacious glassed-in veranda. The trumpet calls for dinner, and the beautiful dining saloon, with fresh-cut flowers on the gleaming tables is soon filled with friendly chatter. The menus are long and varied and the cooking "super."

Out into the Golden West she sails across Georgian Bay. Champlain and his Indian friends once blazed a trail through this virgin country, and it was in 1615 that the small group of adventurers, thinking they were on the trail of a through path to the Orient, tried to complete what they thought would be a link between the East and the West. It was a land of fur traders then, and the pluck of those explorer-traders is told again and again as the ship sails past the



GEORGIAN BAY, island-dotted, blue and exhilarating, is covered by Great Lakes cruises. Here the ship sails past one of the 30,000 Islands of which Faith, Hope and Charity, called the Christian Islands, are Indian reservations.

—Photographs by Canadian Pacific Rlys.

30,000 Islands of which Faith, Hope and Charity, the first easterly group and called the Christian Islands, are now Indian reservations. In the far distance can be seen the Blue Mountains of Collingwood, Ontario.

### Life on Board

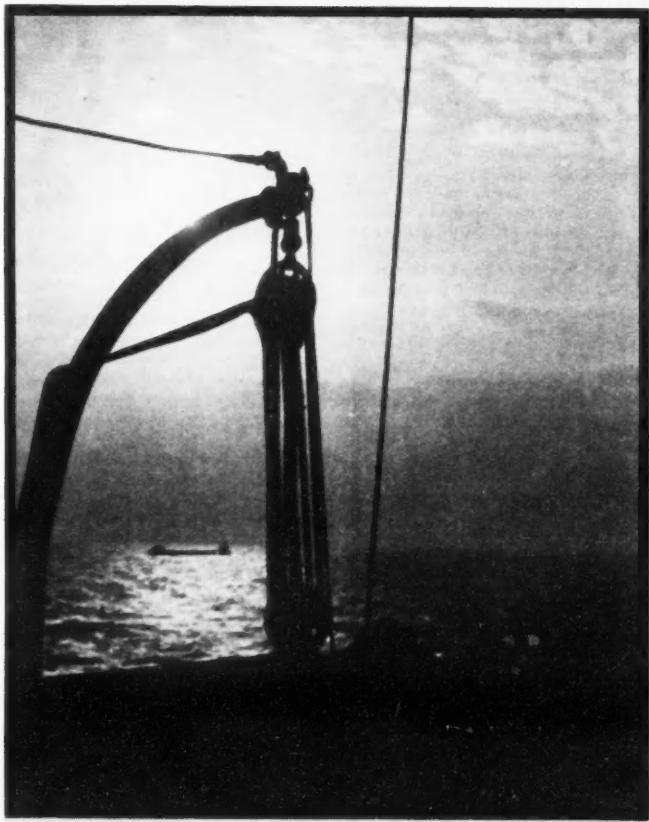
Towards evening, lighthouses can be spotted as the cruise continues westward past Bruce Peninsula and Cabot Head. The limestone cliffs extend to Cape Hurd, and a little island that pops up out of the water is none other than Flower Pot Island, so called because of its queer formation. By now life on board is quite exciting, for the more active passengers are dancing to the ship's dance orchestra in the moonlight and others are playing bridge or reading. Postcards of the ship herself and of surrounding country scenes are already

tucked away for mailing to friends and relatives.

Into Lake Huron, which is the second largest of the Great Lakes, the big ship steers. This lake is 207 miles long and 101 miles wide, and stretching across its breadth are the Manitoulin Islands. These islands are famed beauty resorts and sport grounds combined. Tourists arrive every summer from all over the continent to enjoy the fishing and camp life which they afford. In times gone by, the Huron and the Iroquois tribes used to fight here, but the battle grounds are now prosperous farms.

### Change of Scene

The scene now changes, for after the open water of the lake, there comes the sail through the narrow St. Mary's River. The seagulls overhead are still the target for many a camera, and the exhilarating air has set up enormous appetites with calls for second helpings. The banks of the river are trimmed with sandy beaches and neat little cottages and lined with rows of poplar and birch trees. The captain often takes time off just about here to point out the many points of interest as the ship is sailing along. There is Frying Pan and Pipe Island and the historic fort of St. Joe Island, where the old chimneys and remains of the magazine still stand. Another pastime is to lean on the rail of the upper deck and watch the change of scene ahead. The heavy smoke in the distance signals the approach to a huge smelter, and suddenly the boat docks at Sault Ste. Marie. The "Soo" is a mining, tourist and hunting centre, and a port for big freighters carrying grain and ore across the lakes. The boat stops here and sufficient time is allowed for an optional shore tour of the city. Those passengers who are taking the short circle cruise change boats and board the sister ship cruising from the west, and those journeying on to Fort William once again embark for the second lap of the cruise. The upper decks are again lined with happy faces and the liner moves slowly out of dock, and then comes the thrill of passing through the locks, feeling the great ship being lifted high above the city—or so it seems. Full speed ahead she steams into Lake Superior, the biggest of them all. The distant shore lines are now high and rugged, and the water clear and sparkling. Lumber towns and copper mines make this land a very rich one. The sunsets are glor-



Vacationists who spend their free time this summer on the Great Lakes will find more ways than one of killing time. At the top, three young ladies enjoy a game of shuffleboard. To the chronic deck chair sitter or the rail hanger-on, such scenes as the sunset at the left and the fishing boat at the right will become delightfully familiar before the cruise is over. Surprisingly few Canadians are familiar with the Great Lakes. Now, with other water routes closed, many are turning to the Great Lakes for cruising pleasure and are discovering a scenic waterway second to none.



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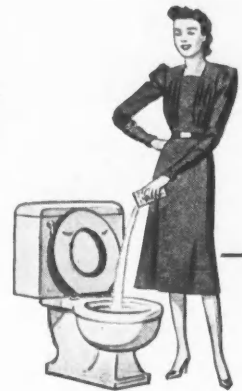


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CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

ious in this part of the country, and the northern air so invigorating that appetites assume record proportions.

Passing in review are Silver Islet and Thunder Cape, with its fanciful "Sleeping Giant" of Indian legend, resting on the rugged top of the Cape. Welcome Island looms in view, which means that this part of the cruise is nearing its end, for the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, at Canada's Great Lakes head are not far away. As the ship approaches the terminal, busy scenes are being enacted at the docks where the world's biggest elevators store the country's precious wheat. Near these cities is a grand, open-air resort area, Kakabeka Falls, a great picnic ground, and Chippewa Park, with its lodges, beach and zoo, which annually attracts thousands of tourists.

The boat has docked and ship farewells have been made. Some passengers have enough leisure time to inspect the surrounding country, others take the train through to



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### TRAVELERS

Mrs. E. B. Harshaw and her young daughter, Miss Judith Harshaw, who have been spending several weeks with the former's parents, Col. W. C. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks in Brantford, have gone to Danford Lake, Quebec, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harshaw before returning to their home in Montreal.

Mrs. Lindsay Foss, who recently returned from England, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carlyle in Victoria. Major Foss, R.E., B.E.F., succeeded in escaping from Dunkerque with many of his men.

Brigadier Logie Armstrong, who has been in Ottawa for the past year, has returned to Toronto. Mrs. Armstrong and their daughters, Miss Joy and Miss June Armstrong, will join him later. At present Miss Joy Armstrong is at Lake Rosseau, the guest of Mrs. E. B. Coate.

Mrs. George Gaisford and her infant daughters, Janet and Sarah, who were guests of Mrs. Gaisford's uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. John Todd, in Senneville, following their arrival from England, are now in Victoria visiting Mrs. Gaisford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gillespie for the duration of the war. Miss Rosemary Gillespie, of Victoria, who was visiting in the East for six weeks, returned with them.

Miss Ailsa Matthewson, of Montreal, who has been a guest at Mrs. C. S. Riley's summer house at Springfield, Man., has left for the Lake of the Woods where she is a guest at Senator and Mrs. Norman Paterson's summer residence.

Miss Otilie Fellowes of Ottawa, is spending the summer at her summer house at Lake Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ross and their family, of Quebec, are now occupying their summer residence at Cacouna.

### TRAVEL NOTE BOOK

#### Barnum's Beluga

Barnum was right. Call a porpoise a porpoise and they're not worth fifty cents a dozen. But call a porpoise a Beluga and it's worth fifty cents a look.

For one summer the founder of America's Big Top visited Quebec Province and like thousands of other travelers who have followed him, he was intrigued by the small white whales which follow the cruise ships on the lower St. Lawrence. Barnum was so interested that he investigated the rollicking white whales and found that scientifically they were referred to as Beluga. That was all he needed. With the aid of Habitant fishermen, he captured four of the whales and had them transported to Boston.

A week later two teams of whales drew white-painted boats about a Boston pool. And over the entrance to the pool was a "Barnumism": "See the Beluga—the Only Ones in Captivity—Only Fifty Cents".

the Rockies and the Pacific Coast, while others are looking forward to completing the circle cruise.

### Other Cruises

Another way of enjoying a trip on the Great Lakes is to take a short circle cruise between the western and eastern terminals to the Soo, which makes a delightful miniature holiday of two days.

One other delightful cruise is the carefree jaunt of over 1,000 miles which takes five days and stretches from Owen Sound to Fort William. All cruises will continue through the summer each week up to August 26.

As for appropriate clothes to take on these cruises, it would be wise to include a warm coat for the evenings, a sport suit or dress for deck games, sport shoes, a shady hat and an afternoon frock which will be useful for dinner and dancing.



# ABOUT FOOD

## Lay Up For Yourself

BY JANET MARCE

THE first part of the summer has gone. In Ontario it was a period of cool nights, bright days and violent rain storms which have left the country looking more like green Ireland than brown Canada at the end of July. Housekeepers who have been bustling around their summer cottages for the past month will cease bustling and start stirring, tasting and sterilizing. The preserving kettle will be returned from the garage without unwise questions asked as to whether bait or kalsomine has been making a home within. The grocery store will do a record business in rubber rings, and we're away!

First of all go and look at what's left. If you are far from home send the working male in and tell him to knock off from the office half an hour early before the next week-end and list all. He'll bring back something which reads like this—

8 pints of pink goo  
4 quarts which smell like sweet whiskey  
14 small bottles, red at the bottom and with two inches of green mould at the top  
3 quarts of lumpy yellow things  
In the quiet of the verandah with just a few frogs croaking in the lake any intelligent woman will de-code this to read  
8 pints of crab-apples  
4 quarts of pears  
14 bottles of chili sauce  
3 quarts of pineapple

Maybe you will be saved this trouble, maybe you're a bride who pins her faith to a can opener, or an old hand whose bottled foods are so good that they have all been finished long since. Maybe on the other hand you are just an ordinary housekeeper like most of us, the good things you bottled last summer were all eaten before the snow melted while the not so goods—the unsuccessful experiments, the jam made with raspberries which turned out when cooked to be 75% seeds, the pickle with too much vinegar, these treasures linger on your shelves.

There is a very slim hope that you will be able to persuade the family to eat seely jam when the fresh fruit can be bought at the Italian fruit store—sorry, the sign says he's not an Italian but straight from British Mesopotamia and adores King George. Also next year you will know better than to pickle peaches, or not to do them the way you did this time. Some may like them though it seems an impossibility. One of two courses is open. Hang on to all the bottles which are not, in the summer heat, giving out an odor of alcohol, and give them away in the autumn to every church bazaar you hear of, or dump the rejects out, so salvaging the bottles but feeling terribly extravagant.

Make more of everything which got eaten last year. In this house that includes dark cherries, canned raspberry jam, pears, peaches and a fierce hot pickle which lives up to its name. Dams have a grand taste and a magnificent color but there is the stone problem. Still a few bottles are well worth the trouble. Red currant jelly is a good bet to cheer up cold meat, and jelly isn't really the trouble which it is said to be. Of course every household's taste varies and one thing which is well worth experimenting on each year is a couple of new sorts of pickles. The same old kinds get tedious. Don't let the spirit of experiment carry you away, though, or the bride with the can opener, who only buys today the things she really wants will beat you on economy even in this war year. Besides it's a pity to spend too much of your holiday fishing burning bottles out of hot water, and stirring froth off a simmering brew. The dear old proverb comes in here as usual, "Enough is as good as a feast."

There are two classic ways of preserving—jam-making and canning

otherwise known as the cold pack method.

### Jam Making

Choose fruit which is just ripe, not over-ripe for over-ripeness causes a lack of pectin and the jam or jelly won't set as well. You can add artificial pectin, and many people believe in doing this anyway as a sort of insurance policy on successful jam making. If you are careful it is not necessary. Wash the fruit, pick it over and put it in the kettle. Take the potato masher and mash the fruit to produce juice at once and avoid sticking and burning. Cook gently until the pulp is quite soft, the time varies with the variety of fruit—with raspberries it would be about twenty minutes. Add sugar at the rate of three pounds of sugar to four pounds of fruit. You probably know that two cups of sugar equal one pound. You may think that this makes a sweetish jam, but there's safety in the sugar content. Use less if you like but do it at your own risk. Cook the fruit until it is thick after the sugar has been added, and then pour into jars sealing them up when the jam has cooled. If your jars are really clean it is unnecessary to sterilize them for jam. All jams are made along these lines, varying slightly the amount of sugar according to the tartness of the fruit. Jam making is quick and easier than canning but it uses more sugar.

### Red Currant Jelly

Prepare the fruit in the same way as for jam, taking off those pesky little hulls which currants grow. When the fruit is soft and has been cooking gently for about twenty minutes pour it into a scalded jelly bag, an old pillow slip or flour bag is fine. Let the bag drip into a kettle for some hours, usually over night. Don't squeeze if you want really clear jelly. You can squeeze later into a separate pan and make a jelly which will taste just as good but not look as beautiful but will be fine for jelly rolls or the children's tea. Heat the juice and boil for about twenty minutes and then test it for jelling qualities. Take a spoonful of juice and add a spoonful of alcohol to it and let it stand for a few moments. If it forms jelly-like lumps you are all right, if not cook some more till it does. Then add the sugar in the proportion of three quarters of a cup to a cup of juice. Stir well and boil removing the scum for about fifteen minutes, till it jells on a cold plate. Pour into jelly glasses and seal when cold.

### Cold Pack Method

Sterilize the jars very carefully. This is probably the most tiresome part of the whole process of preserving but with cold pack canning you can't afford to slip on it. Go over the fruit very carefully and discard anything at all doubtful. Wash the fruit, except raspberries which won't stand up to washing. Pack the sterilized bottles full of fruit and then pour on the syrup. The syrup should, for sweet fruits, be made in the proportion of one cup of sugar to two of water. For medium and sour fruits use more sugar. Make the syrup by adding the boiling water to the sugar, stir until the sugar melts, boil ten minutes skimming as it boils. Fill the jars of fruit full to overflowing with the syrup, poking around with a fork to find any odd air pockets which may have got left. Screw the tops on loosely and put the bottles in boiling water until the fruit is tender. This will take at least half an hour and maybe more. Take the jars out and if they are not quite full fill them up to the brim again. Tighten the screw tops or clamp down the clamps if you use those lovely looking new bottles. Put to cool upside down to detect leaks, and the job is done.



FOR TOWN—A navy blue frock which buttons all the way down the front like a coat. Intricate cutting and deft manipulation of the fabric combine to give the whole an extraordinarily smooth sleek line. White for the deep cuffs and softly folded ascot.

## Oxford Junior Arrives

BY THOMAS ALLEN

Nowhere in England.

OXFORD dons, like most professors, think more quickly than they act, and if there is no need for quick thinking, they think slowly and talk. For instance, at my own college, after several years' cogitation, the members of the Senior Common Room decided to spend some of the surplus college funds for putting up a new building. It was to be a modest structure, nothing revolutionary; simply a building to house a couple of dozen undergraduates. But after the decision to build was taken, it took a full year for them to agree on the plans.

When Hitler moved so quickly through the Low Countries and France fell, the dons showed a surprising power for action, action instigated by their wives and the realities of life, viz., domesticity.

England, they realized, was to be laid under gun-fire and siege. The lives of their children were in danger. A cabled invitation came from the professors of the University of Toronto. In a week's time plans were laid, passages booked and exit permits secured. (Through the normal channels the securing of these permits is now a long process. There was a queue of eight hundred would-be emigrants outside the Passport Office in Westminster the other day.) The children of these Oxford dons, with some thirty mothers, are now or soon will be in Toronto.

### Scurrying on Bicycles

That week of planning and decisions would have been amusing in placid Oxford if the situation were less grave. There was much scurrying around on bicycles the dons and their wives use bicycles in these days of high taxes and limited petrol. There were many consultations about clothes for the Land of the North, last minute check-ups on teeth and measles, many, many questions asked and answered about Canada and its customs. I was popular with the dons' wives that week. "How hot is Toronto in the summer? I hear that the schools are free, will our children be allowed to attend? What winter clothes must I get for my two girls? Tell me hon-

estly, will the youngsters really see any Indians? Young Peter's chief concern over Canada is the cowboys and Indians!"

But one cannot be amused over a situation which means separation of parents from children, of wife from husband. The breaking-up of homes, even temporarily, is grievous, and the homes of Oxford Fellows are as pleasant and gracious as any in England. Then, too, there is the worry over money matters. Unless the regulations are changed, the mothers and children will be allowed to take out of England only ten pounds each. So they are cast upon the generosity of their hosts in Toronto. Forty-five dollars will not last long, even if they have to buy only winter goloshes and school-books. From a comfortable life which includes servants and sherry and private schools, they go to a country where they will probably be dependent on strangers not only for shelter but for food and clothing, at least for the first six months. The wife of my tutor asked me, half in earnest, if there were any nursery schools in Toronto to which she could send her children should she herself get a job as house-maid or companion. They will not be a burden on their Canadian hosts if they can help themselves.

### The Thirty Mothers

Thirty mothers have been chosen to go with the two hundred or more children. Those selected have the largest families or the youngest children. But even these thirty are worried about their reception. "The University of Toronto professors and their wives have been exceedingly generous in offering to take our children. To put up with us mothers is asking too much." They do not yet realize that we are as hospitable a race as the English.

When the Toronto cable arrived offering homes to the children, the Oxford people were delightedly surprised. It was indeed a munificent gesture from one great home of learning to another. It revealed in a fresh way the internationalism of scholars and the sense of personal kinship with English colleagues. At an early meeting to discuss the invitation one don rather cynically remarked on the cable. "Perhaps 'unlimited accommodation' is a misprint for 'limited.'" That was that.

What of the children? Those I have met are sturdy, intelligent youngsters, outspoken but nicely-spoken. Although, or because, they have been brought up carefully in cultured homes and rather expensive "prep" schools, they are neither conceited nor class-conscious. They will fit in readily with Canadian ways of life. The Toronto schools they attend will be enriched, for they have curious and well-stocked minds. They are more advanced in book-learning and vocabulary than their Canadian contemporaries. The other day I heard a two-year-old child using the phrase "an exciting gift." But Canadian schools and school-fellows will be good for them, will give them a freer education. When they return to England they will know more about engines and carpentry and the butcher-boy than their English friends who remained at home. Certainly they will be able to laugh more heartily.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Campbell Laing and her daughter, Miss Diana Laing, of London, England, who spent the winter in Montreal, have recently been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Laing, at Metis Beach, and have now taken up their residence at the Cascade Hotel there for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gordon Fraser and family of 197 Alexandra Blvd., who recently moved from Toronto to Win-

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### Recipe for Baby Food

Roll two Christie's Arrowroots very fine, pour enough boiling water over them to make a paste, thin down with milk. Sugar may be added if desired.

## Christie's Arrowroots

niipeg, have taken up residence at 222 Oxford Street in that city.

Mrs. Harold Greenwood and her small daughter, Daphne, who arrived from England recently were the guests in Winnipeg of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Osler for a short time while en route to Ardmore, Victoria, where they will be guests of Mrs. Greenwood's sister, Mrs. Herbert Hammond.

Mrs. Bruce Monnier-Williams, with her three children, who recently arrived from England, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Lotbiniere Harwood, at their country residence at Vaudreuil, Que.

Mrs. H. F. H. Hertzberg is leaving Ottawa shortly for Kingston to join her husband, Major-General Hertzberg, newly-appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Parnell Wilson have left Ottawa for Winnipeg where they will reside. Mrs. Wilson was the former Eileen Chandler, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Chandler, of Ottawa.

Lady Boles and her family and her mother, Mrs. Hall Parby, who recently arrived in Canada from England, have left for Nassau, The Bahamas.

Mrs. Oliver Adams has arrived in Winnipeg from Toronto to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, Miss Betty Laird, to Mr. Philip Kilvert, which will take place July 27. She is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Adams.

Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. Croil are spending the summer at "The Cedars," Aylmer, Que.

Mrs. D. Kingston Black and her children and Mrs. E. Thorburn Cleveland, and her children, all of Montreal, are occupying Mrs. C. Eldon

Black's cottage at Ivy for two weeks.

Mrs. James Cavendish, who has been the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Percy Nelles at Ottawa, has returned to her home in Victoria.

Miss Frances Size and Miss Jehanne Languedoc have left Montreal on a motor trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. Scott-Smith has left Toronto to spend the summer in St. Catharines, where she has taken Captain and Mrs. J. Harvey Burrows' house.

Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto are at their summer house

### FAREWELL

WHERE sometimes thou hast walked with me  
In peace, the velvet moth takes flight,  
And through the dense leaves joyously  
A goldfinch darts like living light.

Where thou art now, the wings of death  
Make shadows on the riven plain;  
And who hath felt his searing breath  
Sees not, nor feels the sun again.

LENORE A. PRATT.

at Minnicognashene, Georgian Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Miss Sheila, Miss Pamela, Miss Diana and Master David Gilmour, of Toronto, have moved to their new house at 287 Oriole Parkway.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cutten, of Toronto, are at their summer house at Windermere, Muskoka.

Mrs. Edmund Howell and her sister, Mrs. B. H. Boucher, of Toronto, are at Murray Bay, guests of their brother, Mr. Harold Richardson and Mrs. Richardson.



L.R. J. C. MANN, K.C., took his cruiser "Margo V" to the Seignior Club recently for the annual cruiser races held on the Ottawa River in front of the Log Chateau. This photograph was taken in the harbor and includes Mr. Mann, Mrs. Stewart Knox and Douglas Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fairbanks and Gordon Fairbanks of Montreal.



# WORLD of WOMEN

## Flight of Fashion

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHAT has happened to all those personages who were the fashion leaders of Paris and the rest of the world in the good old days—when anyone with a pocket full of travelers' cheques could jaunt off to Europe and buy trunksful of "originals"?

When the invasion reached Paris they scattered to the four winds, but now news has slowly begun to trickle in of their whereabouts.

Captain Edward Molyneux, an Englishman, is in London where he is planning to show a small collection in a few weeks. Charles Creed also is in London with no immediate plans, but he has registered for national service.

Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli arrived in New York from Lisbon by Clipper a few days ago. She plans to undertake a country-wide lecture tour, and probably will do some designing, too.

Among those present were H.M.'s Consul and Mrs. Eric A. Cleugh; the Canadian Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Butler; Mrs. Leonard Ewing Scott (née Alva Gagnier of Toronto); Margaret Messer Morris, Toronto singer; Miss Mary Gordon, Scottish actress; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Copeland; Bishop and Mrs. Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Allen; Mrs. Campbell-Johnston of London, England.

Among the ladies of the Club who acted as hostesses were Mrs. Robert Watson, President; Mrs. E. W. R. Travis, First Vice-President; and Mrs. John Chelew.

Next war relief activity of the Canadian Women's Club of Los Angeles will be held on the invitation of Mrs. Harry Breden Ham, in August.

### Auntie

Here is an amusing story we heard the other day with assurances that it really happened:

For many years a family had "given a home" to a cantankerous old Irish aunt who could have taught the dictators a thing or two. However, in the course of time the aged lady was gathered to the reluctant arms of her forebears and, as is customary at such times, Auntie's well-merited reputation as a Tartar was tactfully overlooked by the family whenever she was mentioned.

About a month later, however, while the family was gathered at dinner one evening, the approach of a storm was heralded by a tremendous crash of thunder. Lights flickered, silverware rattled on the table, and someone upset a glass of water.

The first few moments of startled silence were broken by the awe-struck voice of the youngest member of the family saying, "My word, God must have met up with Auntie."



MRS. JAMES W. MITFORD, whose marriage took place in Toronto on June 29. She is the former Miss Bessie Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bruce. Mr. Mitford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. K. Mitford.

The last word of Balenciaga was that he is in Spain, and of Robert Piguet and Marcel Dormoy that they are trying to return to Paris. Madame Lanvin, Paquin, Heim, Patou and Lucien Lelong, who is President of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture, are still at Biarritz.

### Canadians in L.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Robey Simons (erstwhile Torontonians) were hosts, at their beautiful Los Angeles house, to more than 250 members and guests of the Canadian Women's Club of Los Angeles at a benefit tea on July 12th that resulted in \$275 for British war relief.

Tea was served from an exquisitely decorated table in the roofed patio, and the urns were presided over by Mrs. John Ogilvie (of Winnipeg), Hon. President of the Los Angeles Club; Mrs. Elizabeth Maw (of Winnipeg); Mrs. Alex Munro (of Toronto); and Lady Sharp (of Kingston), Director of the Club. Fortune telling was the order of the afternoon in the lovely garden. Mme. Ivy de Verley, physiognomist, and Miss Maria Caystle, prominent handwriting analyst, contributed their services.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. F. K. Townsend, Rochester, N.Y., is spending the summer months with her sister, Mrs. Hugh C. MacLean, at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka, Ont.



A RECENT BRIDE—Mrs. Frank Murphy, née Charlotte Macgillivray, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Macgillivray of Port Arthur, Ont. Mr. Murphy is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy will be at home at their residence in Fort William after September 1.

—Photograph by Fryer Studio.



MRS. WALTER R. KENNY, wife of Air Commodore Walter R. Kenny of Ottawa, winner of Distinguished Service Cross in the Great War—now Canada's first air attaché to the United States at Washington. Mrs. Kenny was formerly Nell Sifton, daughter of the late Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, formerly Chief Justice of Alberta, then Premier of Alberta, and later Minister of Interior in the Dominion cabinet. The Kennys are now in Washington.

—Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

## Old Friends in New Dress

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THERE'S always a pleasant thrill of surprise to be had in meeting an old friend in a new hair-do or a new hat—or even a change of heart. It's the same with familiar toiletries and cosmetics which suddenly step out complete with improvements. This week's improvements concern themselves with making the contents more get-at-able and easier to use.

For instance, the desirability of spraying an eau de cologne has never been questioned, but perfecting the practicability of atomizer attachments is something else again. One cosmetic house, at least, feels that they have found the answer to a maiden's prayer in a completely new type of atomizer consisting of a dome-shaped rubber bulb attached to the top of the flask. Their pride in it knows no bounds, and the next time you renew your stock of Bouquet Letheric you will find it complete with the new atomizer attachment. By holding the flask in one hand and pressing the dome top with the forefinger you can direct a cool, fine spray of fragrance over your body.

For the benefit of those who yearn to know what makes the wheels go round, we might add that the Bouquet is drawn through a glass tube and released in a fine mist from an opening in the metal rim around the neck of the flask. What is more, the flask can be shoved into a traveling bag and you can rest easy that the contents won't leak all over everything. This is taken care of by means of a heavy rubber band which comes ready to be snapped on over the opening.

### No Tipping, Please

The fingernail polish people are always interested in improving things. Witness the new non-tippable base which one of them has just brought out for our amazement. Not content with completely redesigning their bottles of nail polish, they have just brought out a base for the bottle that combines the ultimate in both beauty and convenience. The non-tippable base holds the polish bottle firmly and keeps it safely upright. When you set it down it will not tip over unless you deliberately turn it over.

As for its aesthetic qualities—it is made of a new plastic composition and comes in a delicate shade of pink that will blend harmoniously with any scheme of decoration. This new plastic composition is light-weight and adds almost no extra weight to the bottle. The bottle and base are packaged—not in a box—but with a transparent cylindrical cover which allows you to see the bottle and its contents clearly. You won't have to keep your polish hidden in some inaccessible drawer, but on your dressing table with your most glamorous perfume bottles.

### Mitts

Among the more delightful pieces of chi-chi which cosmetic houses love to turn out from time to time is a new tale mitt. It's a big soft mitt loaded with delicious talcum powder. You pat yourself sweet and dry and cool after you bath and as you do it clouds of talc sift out of the corduroy palm of the mitt. Comes in pink, white, gold and aqua.

### Old Stuff

As a reminder that this generation does not have a monopoly on a knowledge of cosmetics and their uses, it may not be amiss to point out that among early cosmetics which have present-day counterparts were skin foods, such as one of honey, soda and

salt. These ingredients were ground together and used to rub the body.

Mascara or eye-paints also were used by the glamor girls of 3,000 years ago, and the sirens of the Nile painted their upper eye-lids with black and the lower lids green. While in the opinion of the Babylonian smart set of that time purple painted eyes were too, too divine, my dear,

### Brushing Up

It is almost impossible to talk for any length of time about new things before, as usual, the talk has swung around to plastics—a generic name for man-made materials. This time they make the headlines in brushes—hair, bath and military. Several new brushes have made their appearance with backs and handles of a new clear plastic that looks like glass—but isn't. You can look through the transparent tops of these brushes and see for yourself the tops of the bristles just as they are set into them. They are exceedingly smart additions to any dressing table or bathroom, and are heaven-sent for the woman who has been searching high and low for sleek-streamlined accessories that will enter into harmony with a moderne scheme of decoration.

### Record-Breaker

Soon to be seen hereabouts is a fabulously large lipstick which probably will hold the all time record for length which—getting down to statistics—is approximately three inches. The stick it contains is just as long. The case is strikingly done in black or white, and it has an automatic opening—no cap to loosen and only one hand needed to use it. The whole thing is operated by a small ornate crown which is pushed along a slide opening. All very swish and conversation-making.

### Finger Shine

Luminous polishes provide new jewels for the fingertips. You see them glowing, with the glow of gems and diamonds on slim, sophisticated hands; delicate, star-dipped pinks, deep rich reds with the sparkling light of sequins.

They can be worn the clock around, for the iridescent lacquer is really wearable. It's soft, subtle in effect, marvellously opaque, easy to whip on. The starchy quality is there, delicate and luminous. And one coat is all you need, for it is as smooth-flewing and long-wearing as the usual creme lacquer. Best of all it dries almost the minute you put it on, which makes it handy to have around for a rush job.

Agate, palest of the jewel trio, is recommended for its fragile, feminine appeal and to give the hands an appearance of frail delicacy. Best with daytime pastels, frivolous garden frocks, or for a fragile iridescent note with crisp all-white.

The two deep shades, Sequins and Red Spangle, are frankly sophisticated. They are at their best with simply-cut street clothes, soft suits, as well as with cocktail frocks and evening gowns.

### TRAVELERS

Among those spending the summer at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka, Ont., are: The Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke, Rev. Dr. R. N. Burns, Mrs. W. D. Lummis, Mrs. Harry Paterson, of Toronto; Misses Jean and Agnes Hobson, Hamilton; Mr. Harold B. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Montreal.

## Letters of An English Woman

BY ELPSETH HUXLEY

STRANGE things are happening in our village today—things that probably haven't happened in all the thousand years of its history. (Yes, its origins really do go back as far as that—at least it was mentioned in Domesday Book in the eleventh century.) To look at it, you wouldn't know that anything had happened to jolt it out of its peaceful rut. The cottage gardens (and there isn't a cottage without its garden) are brilliant with roses and lupins, sweet williams and delphiniums and Canterbury bells. Cottagers are hoeing among the potatoes and carrots and onions as they have always done, in the evenings after work. Rosy-cheeked children sing and shout their way to the village street; in the fields on either side the new mown hay is lying in long swaths, or is being carted on top-heavy wagons to the ricks. You could not find a more normal or more peaceful scene.

But if you walked along the street after nine o'clock, in the quiet of the long summer evening, you would get a surprise. A man would step out of the shadows and challenge you, the slanting sunlight shining on the barrel of his rifle. If you were a stranger, you would have to show your identity card, and satisfy him that you were proceeding on a lawful occasion. If you were a local resident you would stop and chat for a few minutes, about the weather, or the crops, or the news; for the armed man would not be just a soldier, he would be Marriott the blacksmith or Bailey the farmer, or Major Matheson from Sawbridge Farm. He would be a member of the Local Defence Volunteers, the new homespun army which is guarding and watching the skies in every village and hamlet and township throughout the length and breadth of Britain.

I think every man in our village between sixteen and sixty, who hasn't been called up, has joined this motley army. Many of them are ex-service men who were in the last war, and so know all about the use of a rifle. The younger men are all pretty well experienced in handling a shotgun. No one gets any pay; all they get is the use of a rifle and a uniform (bottle dress overalls) when actually on duty. They have divided the night into watches. No one can be on guard all night, or every night, they are all men with jobs to do, most of them farmers or farm hands who start work at five in the morning. But everyone stands duty at least once a week. Some man the top of the old thirteenth century church tower, whence they can see many miles around. They can see the sun go down, and the moon rise, and the stars come out; the beams of searchlights combing the skies, the flares of distant aerodromes receiving home machines which have ranged far afield. They are the eyes of Britain. Below the tower wait other volunteers ready to dash off to a pre-arranged spot and give the alarm, should the parachute troops or the troop carrying aircraft which are expected to herald an invasion be sighted. They make up a citizens' army; men who have answered the ancient call, in a literal sense, to defend their homes and their families. There are no parades, no glittering uniforms, no officers and no drills; only men who turn out with a rifle to watch for the enemy, who, for the first time in centuries, threaten the farms and homesteads and villages of England.

### Tea at the Barricades

One result of all this activity is that nobody takes their car out at night unless they have urgent reasons for doing so. In the course of a few miles you can get stopped several times by barricades across the country lanes—farm wagons, for the most part, which will be hauled off next morning to take part in the hay-making, and transformed into a barricade again at night. A space just large enough to creep through is left in the barricade, after you have satisfied the L.D.V. man on duty that you are not a suspicious character, but the lanes at night are no place for speeding.

These barricades have to be manned all night. After a full day's work, it is hard for the men to keep awake and alert. In one village near here the women have organized a volunteer service of their own. At midnight and at three in the morning they brew hot tea and take it out to the men on the barricades. The men don't wait to examine their passes. A flask full of hot tea is a pass in itself. The drink revives the men just when they need it most, and carries them on until the patrol disperses at sunrise.

### War-time Style

It seems strange, at a time like this, to go to a fashion show in London. It is true that fashion shows in the old sense, displays of expensive new designs for smart women, are dead. But the export trade still goes on. It is, in fact, more vital than ever, and if British goods are to lead the way in overseas markets they have got to keep up, even to raise, their standards of design and fine work. I don't think anyone who saw the Wool Show held in London would doubt that they are doing it successfully, in spite of all the difficulties of the war.

This summer the wool designers have gone all out for prints. Prints of every kind and in every color—

all gay, bright and many of them new and original. Prints on the finest of fine wools, as light as cotton and twice as soft, as soft as silk and twice as durable. Gay prints which are ideal for playsuits, for summer frocks, for dinner dresses, for those odd little blouses that go with all your suits.

Wool has always been the classic fabric for swim-suits, of course. The novelty in this show lay in the design of the prints. No longer confined to flowers or stripes or bold cubist patterns, fashion experts have turned to old Indian (East Indian) designs for inspiration. "Indian prints"—very flamboyant, almost florid, in feeling, full of intricacies of design—are being used not only for swim and playsuits but for light summer frocks. They reminded me of some lovely "sarongs" I brought back from a visit to Java, with designs traditional to certain families, hand-stencilled on cloth. I have never seen these very complicated designs printed on woollen fabrics before—such fine, delicate work.

Other designs followed a different tradition—they were planned to create a definite English feeling. Someone said they "made one think of a rich herbaceous border in June." They were fresh, bright designs of leaves and flowers, and looked charming made into light, slimming housecoats and summer frocks. One which drew admiration was a classic English design, small flowers in red and green and blue entwined on a cream background, with creamy lace ruffles at the throat and cuffs. Others were bolder—for instance, a dinner dress with a red and black printed skirt and a pink evening sweater attached to the skirt. Personally I liked best of all the little short-sleeved printed blouses in gay designs which one could throw into a weekend bag and know that—blessing above nearly all others for a woman who travels much—they would come out without a crease.

All these designs and prints have been produced since the war, and it seemed rather amazing to me that so much fine and careful work could go on, and standards be so well maintained, in the midst of such severe difficulties.

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# A C.C.F. Maritimer!

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

CLARENCE GILLIS is an experiment in many ways. He is the first Cooperative Commonwealth Federation member elected to the House of Commons east of Winnipeg.

He is the product of the well-organized trade union vote and the co-operative movement in Cape Breton South.

His election is one of the first major breaks of Nova Scotians away from the regular parties in the federal field.

The future of the trade unionists in the C.C.F., the development of political consciousness amongst the well-organized steel and coal workers in the United Mine Workers, will in a great degree be governed by their first experiment in electing a man of their own to represent them at Ottawa instead of depending on the Liberal and Conservative parties.

In another and very important sense the election of "Clarence" Gillis is of interest at this time: will his voice in the House of Commons help set the tide against trade unions and collective bargaining during the war?

In many ways the career of this coal miner resembles that of a great number of early trade union leaders in Great Britain. He came into his union because of the necessity as he saw it during his boyhood. His father took part in the 1909 coal strike in Glace Bay. He worked in the mines himself. He has been through bloody strikes for both better labor conditions and union recognition. He is a zealot who has taught himself and believes the trade unionists must build their own political movement.

Mr. Gillis's grandfather was a millwright who came to Canada some 85 years ago from the Island of Lewis in the Hebrides. His father was born at Guysboro, Nova Scotia, worked in steel plants, was a fisherman, mined coal.

Clarence had very little elementary schooling. But he did learn about the realities of a tough world in a tough way.

When the present member of the House was 13 years old he saw the struggles of the men for the establishment of a union in the strike of 1909. His father was one of those on strike. He, with the rest of the family, were time and time again evicted from their company houses. He saw his father go in and out of jail often during those months. Sometimes the father would go to jail for a few days, sometimes longer. Picketing was forbidden. Labor didn't have the rights they have today. The Riot Act was read, martial law was established and the local union men were put away for several days at a time to break their morale. He saw the imported thugs from Montreal do their work. He saw a lost strike.

Since there was no work and no pay envelope there was no rent paid to the company and so eviction. There was hunger, blood and bitterness. "Clarence" Gillis got all that when other youngsters go fishing with their fathers. Instead young Gillis watched his father go in and out of jail in a continuous struggle for his rights to organize and obtain better living conditions.

Gillis can't forget that.

## Dug Coal Till Election

Forty-three years ago at London-derry, in Colchester county, near Truro, Gillis was born.

When Clarence was five the family moved to Glace Bay and the father went from steel working into coal mining.

When the son was 15 he started to work alongside his father in the mines. His first job was driving a horse in a Glace Bay coal mine.

Under his father's tutelage the son joined the union. He has been a union member since and today still holds his union card. In fact he worked in the mines digging coal until his election to the House of Commons.

In 1914 Clarence Gillis enlisted in the 40th Battalion in Glace Bay. He was then 18.

In France he was transferred to the

29th Battalion which had been enlisted at Vancouver.

In 1916 at Sanctuary Wood two machine gun bullets in the leg sent him to hospital.

Back to action after the necessary hospitalization and so until 1919, when he returned home as a lieutenant ready to go into the mine digging coal.

Of course he re-joined the union. He became more and more active in his own local. The first office he held in the union was that of president of his local, 4529.

From then on he not only continued the organization of coal miners but worked to organize the steel workers. At present the coal and steel industry is completely organized including the check off rights.

Mr. Gillis went through three of the worst strikes in Nova Scotia. In all three of them the militia was called out. In all of them there were broken heads. The general strikes of 1922, 1923 and 1925 will never be forgotten by the new C.C.F. member.

In the 1925 strike one man was killed at Waterford and one wounded. Company stores were burned. Violence and hatred racked the strike areas.

As Mr. Gillis says it: "I've seen mobs on the street lining up. A thousand men. Systematically they smashed every store on the street. I saw worse things in that strike than I saw in France. If there hadn't been any action by level-headed members of the union no one knows what would have happened. That is what can happen when men are desperate and are denied their rights as human beings."

"If unions are organized and well led and the right to that organization is recognized by the Government and by the operators in the industry it is a protection against violence—you only get violence when you get opposition by constituted authority against men and women exercising their citizenship rights."

## Denounced by Church

The objection by various clergymen in the Roman Catholic Church to the C.C.F. has not stopped Gillis. He is an active member of the Roman Catholic faith. He has sat in church and heard his parish priest denounce him. He has pursued his course in the C.C.F. without any deviation because of the denunciation.

In addition he supported the Loyalists in Spain, he has bitterly fought the Communists, and personally has expelled the only Communist ever expelled from the trade union movement in Nova Scotia.

No Communist can be a member of the United Mine Workers. One miner announced that he was a member of the Communist party. Mr. Gillis not only expelled him but won on the various appeals in the union.

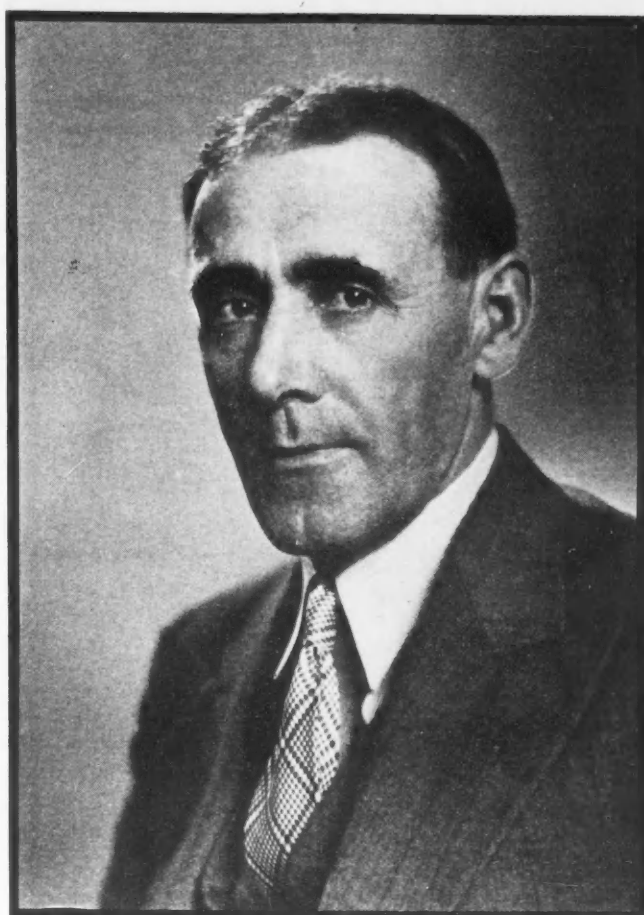
Mr. Gillis is married and has four children: three boys and a girl. The eldest child is 15, the youngest is three.

He has no recreations. "I don't have any. I spent about 99 per cent of my time working in coal mines and studying the problems of the worker. I'm still in the same boat. I spend all my time working as a member of Parliament. I dropped my union office when I joined the C.C.F., but I still have my card and when the time comes and I'm defeated I'll go back to digging coal. If I am a nice boy in Parliament they'll give me a job? Well, I'm not going to get any job from the Government if I'm defeated."

With little money but with the assistance of the union men, the credit union in which he was interested, and the co-operative society, he defeated the former Liberal member, Dr. D. J. Hartigan, by 218 in a three-cornered fight.

Here are some of Mr. Gillis's views.

On Parliament: "As far as the House of Commons is concerned it is a very effective organization. Everything that is necessary for the carrying on of the members' work is provided. But I find things move terribly slow. There is a lot of unnecessary talking that don't make any contribution to the problems of the country as a whole, and if I had any doubt previous to coming here as to whom the



CLARENCE GILLIS, M.P.

—Photo by Karsh.

old line parties represented, those doubts have been dispelled from my mind. They represent the financial interests and not the people as a whole. I feel that before there will be any solution along democratic lines the people must select and elect a Parliament not of clever men but of honest men from the ranks of the common people who know and understand their problems and who have lived those problems themselves."

On his own principles: "If I had to walk out of this House and go back to shovel coal I would do it rather than do anything to lose a principle."

## Communists and Bankers

On the Communists: "I have worked with Communists. Some of them are good trade unionists. But I have always been suspicious of them. I have never taken anything for granted that they have advocated. If they spent the same time and put the same energies into building Canada and Canadian unions as they do on foreign ideologies they would make a great contribution. The way they act and the way they sabotage and try to sabotage good unions makes me think they are working for the bankers instead of the workers."

On the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia: "The co-operative movement in Nova Scotia is making the most important contribution today to the future of Canada. Men are being educated in working in a democracy. The understanding of the people is

being raised, and when you get an enlightened and intelligent people it is not possible to put any of the 'isms over from Europe. In bringing the university to the people you educate them. Those in the co-operatives are being educated. And that education in democracy is the best way to beat and eliminate the Communists and the Fascists."

On the war effort: "There is no middle road in this war. Hitler has to be fought all out if the people of this country are to preserve and extend this democracy we are supposed to be fighting for. There are no half measures that can be used against this fellow Hitler."

On parties: "I don't care what tag is on a man, Liberal, Conservative, or whatever you call him. If he stands up for his country he is all right. These labels don't mean anything these days."

If Mr. Gillis turns out to be an able member of the House of Commons more may follow him from the trade unions into Parliament. A flop for the Cape Breton South member can't help but mean one more setback for the politically conscious trade unionists.

It is going to be interesting to see how this former president of the Canadian Legion in Glace Bay, and one of the organizers of the second Credit Union in Nova Scotia, which now has 960 members, gets on with the academicians of the C.C.F.

The question of the hour might well be: can those with hands on hips work with a real proletarian?

# THE THEATRE

## Bundling Play Very Well Done

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

WOULD you like, for one evening, to forget the fearful humidity that's been flattening you to a frazzle? Go and listen to Francis Lederer, the star of "The Pursuit of Happiness," now playing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre all this week. Have you noticed the alliteration? The pretty English girl seated just in front is responsible. As the curtain was falling on Scene I, Act I, she turned her shining eyes full on her escort and said ecstatically "Oh, oh, isn't Lederer simply—lush!" There was no mistaking the meaning of the word as she spoke it, she meant he was marvellous, and so, indeed, he is.

The whole evening was an almost unqualified delight, and Mr. Lederer's acting was a joy from first to last. His part fits him like a glove, and the play itself—written by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Langner—really is the "rollicking comedy" the advertisements say it is. It is the story of a young Hessian officer who deserts the British army, during the time of the American Revolution, because the Declaration of Independence appeals to him very strongly. He longs to have "the right to the pursuit of happiness," so he comes to America, "running", as he says "after happiness". Here he finds many strange customs, the strangest being the one known as "bundling". It seems that the early Puritans, a little more than a century and a half ago, allowed young people who were keeping company to bundle. There was a bed for the very purpose. It had a long board attached to it, known as the "centre board". On either side of this board the young couple in question hopped into bed to keep warm, without wastage of fuel, while they discussed their future.

To watch Francis Lederer play is more than a joy, it is an education.

The whole audience was happy when he was happy, and, instantly, sad when a shadow passed over his eager, sensitive face. He was so completely submerged in the part that it was difficult to imagine his ever playing any other quite so well. With Lederer that is what one always feels, and there is no greater praise to be given than just that.

The supporting cast, with only one exception, were excellent. They played for all they were worth. Miss Ethel Britton's *Prudence Kirkland* was delightful. She played the young Puritan maid lightly and joyously, and her audience fell as deeply in love with her charms as did the young Hessian officer himself. The *Captain Kirkland* of Marshall Bradford, and his wife *Comfort*, played by Miss Bushnell, were splendidly given. Not only were their individual performances good but they played to each other in a very charming, intimate way. As *Col. Mortimer Sherwood* Mr. Roy Roberts was first rate, always in character, and looking extraordinarily handsome and dashing in his scarlet uniform. The clothes of the *Rev. Lyman Banks*, on the other hand, were as black as his narrow mind and his grim words, but Mr. Byron Russell lacked the harsh, dominant force so necessary for the light and shade of the play. His every hesitant movement, the irresolution of his walk, gave the lie to the character created for him by the authors. If he would watch Mr. Lederer's feet he would learn how clearly they betray a man's character; Mr. Russell's feet were shuffling and unsure instead of being arrogant and decisive. A small thing in itself but of enormous importance to a good characterization. His co-worker in religion, *Thaddeus Jennings*, sheriff, was admirably done by Mr. Fred G. Brown.

## Flesh-and-Blood Drama

(Continued from page 13)

atre-lovers and commercially-minded impresarios in Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other centres of population are bombarding the Royal Alexandra management for the intricate details whereby this happy theatrical situation may be duplicated in other parts of Canada.

It is not entirely improbable that Toronto may actually become a theatrical production centre for the rest of the Dominion. In fact, it may become quite common to encounter on Yonge Street, as it was quite recently, such satellites as Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Margaret Bannerman, Ned Sparks, Jill Esmond and Gina Malo. The audience of a recent Wednesday matinee had pre-arranged entertainment before entering the theatre, witnessing the antics of a photographer making some of his "shots" for this page in which Peggy Wood, Margaret Bannerman and Francis Lederer obligingly went through their camera paces alongside the theatre. If the show was a few minutes off schedule in starting, it was the eagerness of the same photographer to show you a scene back-stage as the players, bemoaning the fact that they

had to work inside during such beautiful weather, approached the wings for their "entrance" to leave a world of reality for one of make-believe before the footlights.

A little later the same cameraman could be found in one of the large rooms of a local hotel used for rehearsals. Here was Francis Lederer with the cast for "The Pursuit of Happiness" going over lines with Ethel Britton with chairs pulled together to represent the properties for the "bundling" scene so widely publicized by the movies. Frank McCoy, the director, who, with Ernest Rawley, the young, efficient manager of the Royal Alexandra, are responsible for these summer theatricals, later grouped his actors together for an informal pose behind a newspaper.

The photographer wanted a smile. "O.K., I'll give them a line," volunteered McCoy. "Now get ready for the laugh when I tell them their pay is increased."

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Two perfectly beautiful bits of work were contributed by Beatrice Graham as *Meg*—right out of Congreve, she was—the serving wench who knew what she wanted and got it, and Don Shelton as the negro servant *Mose*. Mr. Arthur Burrows and Mr. Norval Gray as *Two sons of Liberty* rounded out an excellent cast.

The set was perfectly in keeping with the period, and the costuming was beautiful throughout.

## COMING EVENTS

AN OUTSTANDING theatrical event of the season will be the appearance at the Royal Alexandra throughout next week of Toronto-born Margaret Bannerman, beloved star of the London stage and of British films, who is making her first appearance in Canada since she left Bishop Strachan School two decades ago to go to London. She will be seen here in Somerset Maugham's brilliant comedy, "Our

Betters," in which she achieved striking overnight success in the leading role of Lady Grayston, playing this part at the Globe Theatre, London, for two solid years. Miss Bannerman will have a distinguished cast in support for the Royal Alexandra engagement.

For several years, Miss Bannerman has spurned the blandishments of the Broadway producers but was finally induced by Director Frank McCoy to participate in the summer festival of famous stars in famous plays now being presented in Toronto. Naturally, it was desired that she appear in the Somerset Maugham comedy with which her talent and beauty has long been identified. "Our Betters" is a witty and biting commentary on the "international set" and has been hailed by the critics as the shrewdest and most penetrating study ever made by that master at describing human foibles, Somerset Maugham.



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# THE BACK PAGE

## Trouping

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THOUGH there are signs that the spoken drama is in a condition of revival as an itinerant proposition, there is one phase that will never come back. That is the period when trouping was trouping—a real life of adventure. Some months ago Maurice Colbourne spoke with scoria of backstage conditions in Western Canada. But the Oxonian fastidiousness of Maurice was never affronted by the conditions which prevailed in many parts of North America, when neither communications, nor the theatre business were organized in any appreciable degree.

At the turn of this century, nearly all the famous stars had been barnstormers in their apprentice years and the tales they could unfold would freeze the marrow of the average London or Broadway actor of today. Less than forty years ago Harold Nelson, who had conducted a School of Expression, went to the Canadian West with a barnstorming company he recruited at Toronto and Winnipeg, and his adventures were colorful. This was in the period when Alberta and Saskatchewan were just beginning to fill up, but the local edifices that passed as "op'ry houses" were far from luxurious. Calgary and Medicine Hat were still cow-towns, and in the neighborhood of the latter town Tom Mix and "Bronco Billy" Anderson were gaining the experience which was later to make them famous in the silent movies.

A relative of mine saw Nelson's production of the old romantic play "Ingomar" at Medicine Hat, and in the audience cowboys who had brought their lassoes with them were numerous. This once famous play is a love story of ancient Gaul during the Roman occupation, and its heroine Parthenia recites the famous couplet:

"Two souls with but a single thought,  
Two hearts that beat as one."

The cowboys were all for Parthenia, and applauded the speech vociferously. They were even cordial to her lover the semi-savage Ingomar. But the play contains one highly objectionable character—a miser who gloats far too much over his gains. The actor playing this role gloated and grimaced in a way that got on the nerves of the cow men; and the cry "Let's rope him!" went forth. Lassoes flew toward the stage but the miser was spry and escaped to the wings. His agility was tested every time he made an entrance, until the curtain fell on the first act.

The "orchestra" was a pianist, who started at once to jingle; and who should appear in front of the curtain but the long enduring miser, Roman costume and all. At once the ropes began to hit the drop curtain, but the actor held up his hand, and said "Just a minute, boys!", and started off with one of the late George Munro's "Aunt Bridget" songs:

"There was none of your highty-flightly gurls,  
Your high-diddlely-ity gurls  
When my old tuppenny bit took me for a wife."

It had a jolly refrain and the miser tucked up his Roman toga and danced it. He became the hero of the evening; Parthenia and Ingomar faded into insignificance.

AS THE West filled up, theatrical conditions became more conventional, but still at certain points remained primitive. During the last war a really gifted comedian, the late Albert Brown, toured Canada for three seasons. He arrived at a small British Columbia town, and found the local "op'ry house" a doleful-looking establishment. Its proprietor also ran the livery stable. Brown asked the actor's invariable question, "How's business been here lately?"

"Well," said the proprietor, "there ain't been a show here for six months. But the last done pretty well—\$75. It was a scream! It was called 'Cen-pecked Henry!' If you got anything as good as that you ought to do well too."

One of the best barn-storming adventures on record dates from the middle of the 19th century, and was related to the veteran manager, Daniel Frohman, by Edwin Booth. As a beginner the latter toured the South in the company of a hard-bitten Shakespearean named George Ruggles. They had played an engagement at Lee's Landing, Virginia, where a steamer called once a week. The final



"Hey, Psst!—Watcha Doin' Tuesday Night, Aug. 12, 1952?"

—By Busbell.

bill was "Merchant of Venice" and the company expected to catch the steamer after midnight. When the trial scene was about to begin, the steamer arrived and the captain announced that he would wait only 15 minutes for passengers. Here was a quandary! If it was announced that it was necessary to cancel the rest of the performance, the lusty Virginians might make trouble. It was wiser to rely on their ignorance; and a quick ending was speedily devised. Actors began to carve up Shakespeare within 50 years after his death, but I doubt if there is a more striking case of butchery and improvisation on record, than occurred at Lee's Landing. The trial scene started with Ruggles playing Shylock and Booth, Bassanio. Shylock was seen sharpening his knife on the sole of his shoe as Bassanio walked up to him and solemnly said: "You're bound to have the flesh, are you?"

"You bet your life," said Shylock. "Now I'll make you one more offer," said Bassanio. "In addition to this bag of ducats, I'll throw in two bags of niggerhead terback, a shotgun and two of the best coon dogs in the State."

"I'm blamed if I don't take you," said Shylock. "There's my hand on it."

Loud applause from an audience composed of tobacco growers and coon hunters; and Portia added the finishing touch: "And to show there's no more hard feeling, we'll wind up with a Virginia reel." The audience went away happy and the actors caught their boat.

LONDON commentators on the recent death at the age of 80 of Madame de Navarre, who from 1815 to 1889 (when she left the stage), was the famous actress Mary Anderson, speak of her as one who was something like a goddess to her generation. It may be said that the titles "America's Sweetheart" and "Our Mary", allotted to Mary Pickford, long afterward, were originally bestowed on Mary Anderson, a Louisville girl who at the age of 16, flouted the social conventions in which she had been reared by going on the stage. In a surprisingly short time she became the idol of America and England, and really was something of a goddess.

But at the outset of her career she had experience of rough and tumble trouping. Though born in California she was really a Kentuckian. When the American Civil War broke out her father joined the Southern Army, and was killed at Mobile two or three years later. She was reared at Louisville, where her mother, after the war was over, married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, an eminent citizen, who became a real father to the child. Her first appearance on the stage was made anonymously at Louisville on November 27, 1875, when she played Juliet at a benefit performance for a brilliant Shakespearean actor, Milnes Levick. An anonymous Juliet was a novelty indeed but probably everyone in the audience knew who she was.

This same Levick was a very fine actor, and the Mercutio in the first performance of "Romeo and Juliet" I ever saw. That was in the old Grand Opera House, Toronto, in the autumn of 1890 and the star was Margaret Mather. My most important memory of her was that she had red hair, but I still think Milnes Levick was the finest Mercutio I have ever seen, and I have vivid recollections of the Romeo, a fiery, dark-eyed young actor named Otis Skinner.

IN LOUISVILLE, Mary Anderson followed up Juliet with a number of roles like Julia in "The Hunchback", written by Sheridan Knowles for Fanny Kemble, Parthenia in "Ingomar" and Meg Merriles in which she completely disguised her youth and beauty. Then she went trouping as a star among the stock companies then existing in all leading cities. From the

outset she was extraordinarily successful in picking up influential friends. At St. Louis Gen. W. T. Sherman, the most popular hero of the North, was in the audience and became her life-long friend. But it was at New Orleans that she first tasted the joys of a public ovation, for it was the home of two Southern heroes, General Beauregard and General Hood, under whom her father had fought. On the last night of the engagement they came upon the stage to do her honor. She then went to California, where she thought her birth at Sacramento might help a little, but was coldly received. The only compensation was that she met and won the friendship of two very brilliant Shakespeareans, Edwin Booth and John McCullough. Already she had won the good graces of the foremost American actress Charlotte Cushman, whose struggle had been long and hard in her progress from ballet girl to great tragedienne and who said that she had grown her laurels from her tears.

MARY ANDERSON used the trials of trouping in an entirely new way. She seems to have been as eager to meet celebrities as any young flapper who runs about getting stars to autograph programs, and once she met them they became her friends. She had been but eight years on the stage when her life was written by J. Farrar, M.A., and published in London in rather sumptuous form. The remarkable thing about the book is that she handed to her biographer copies of all the hostile criticisms written about her during the first stages of her career. In the seventies the quality of critical writing on all the leading American newspapers was remarkably good—much better than today, and perusing them it is obvious that Mary as a beginner was never favored with undiluted eulogies.

More frequently she was spoken of as a "diamond in the rough". Her speedy triumph with the public was due to her youth and personality. A Baltimore critic who saw her shortly before her 17th birthday hit it off neatly, when he said that the public had seen so many aged, starchy, fat, and roony Juliets that the sight of a young lady-like girl of natural genius, bright face, and unworn voice was truly refreshing.

She headed no traveling company, and had no elaborate "productions". Her support came from the stock companies she played with and the stock scenery in their lofts. When she made her debut as Juliet at Washington in May of 1876, a leading critic advised her to wait a while, go lower and study for ten years. Speaking of the scenery he said that the noble house of Capulet was evidently in reduced circumstances. In the balcony scene the whole structure shook so under Mary's substantial tread that a lady in the audience asked to be taken out because "that young female will get her neck broken next thing." Worst of all; in the final scene a tombstone fell on Paris as he fell with the cry "Oh, I am killed," and broke up the audience. But Gen. Sherman burst his gloves applauding her, and she made a life-long friend of Gen. Grant who had just retired from the Presidency. At Boston, the dean of American letters, Henry W. Longfellow, was completely conquered. And so it was everywhere she went. She might be immature as an actress, but she had real glamor and everyone loved her. More remarkable than her American triumphs was her conquest of London. While Irving and Terry were touring America in 1883, her managers took over the London Lyceum Theatre and for the first time she found herself acting in magnificent surroundings. On her opening as Parthenia in "Ingomar" she received telegrams of good will from Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Christine Nilsson, Lillie Langtry and a host of others.

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